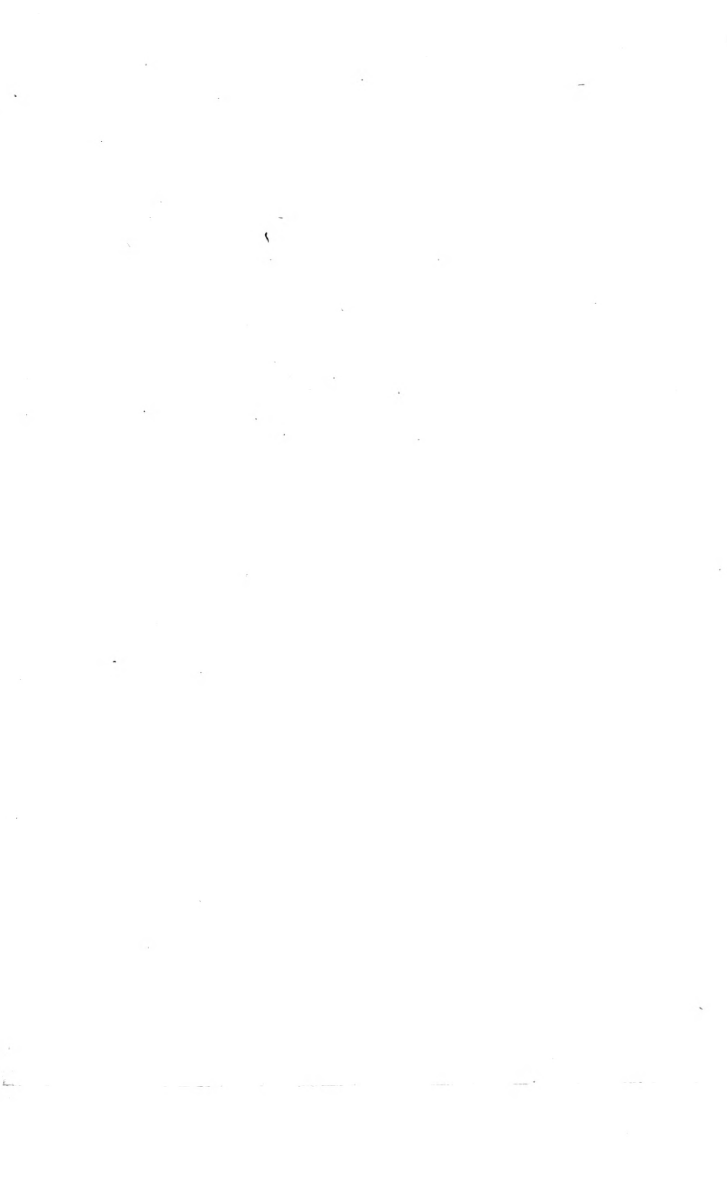


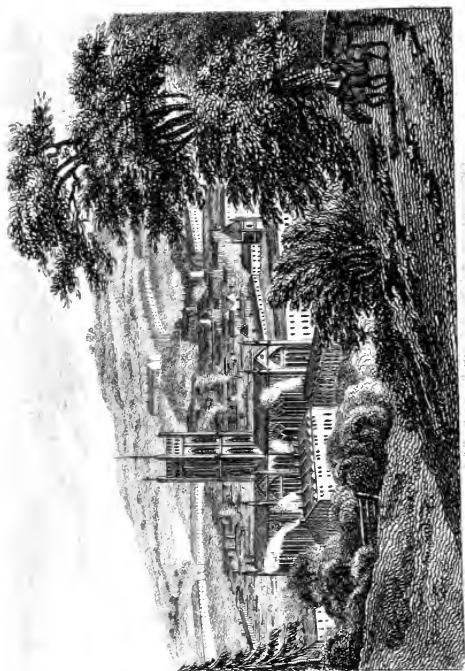




THE
ANTIQUARIAN ITINERARY.

W. WILSON, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, London.





John Hamond THE
Antiquarian Itinerary,

COMPRISING SPECIMENS OF

ARCHITECTURE,

MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, AND DOMESTIC;

With other Vestiges of

ANTIQUITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCOMPANIED WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. VII.

London :

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
BY WM. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET; J. MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-
STREET; J. M. RICHARDSON, CORNHILL; SHERWOOD
AND CO. PATERNOSTER ROW; AND G. COWIE
AND CO. IN THE POULTRY.

1818.



BATH,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH is a city of very ancient renown, situated in a most picturesque valley, in the N. E. part of the county ; it is surrounded by beautiful hills, abounding with springs of excellent water, which, by means of pipes, supply the city in a plentiful manner.

Bath, united with Wells, is a bishopric. The cathedral is at the latter place, where the bishop, and other dignitaries belonging to the church, reside.

The ancient city of Bath is said to have been built by King Alfred, about the year 900, and was surrounded by a strong fortified wall, (a small part of which is still standing, and called the Borough Wall.) It appears to be of great antiquity, from the infinite number of ancient coins, statues, altars, inscriptions, and other monuments of Roman history, which have been, and are still, daily discovered in and about it.

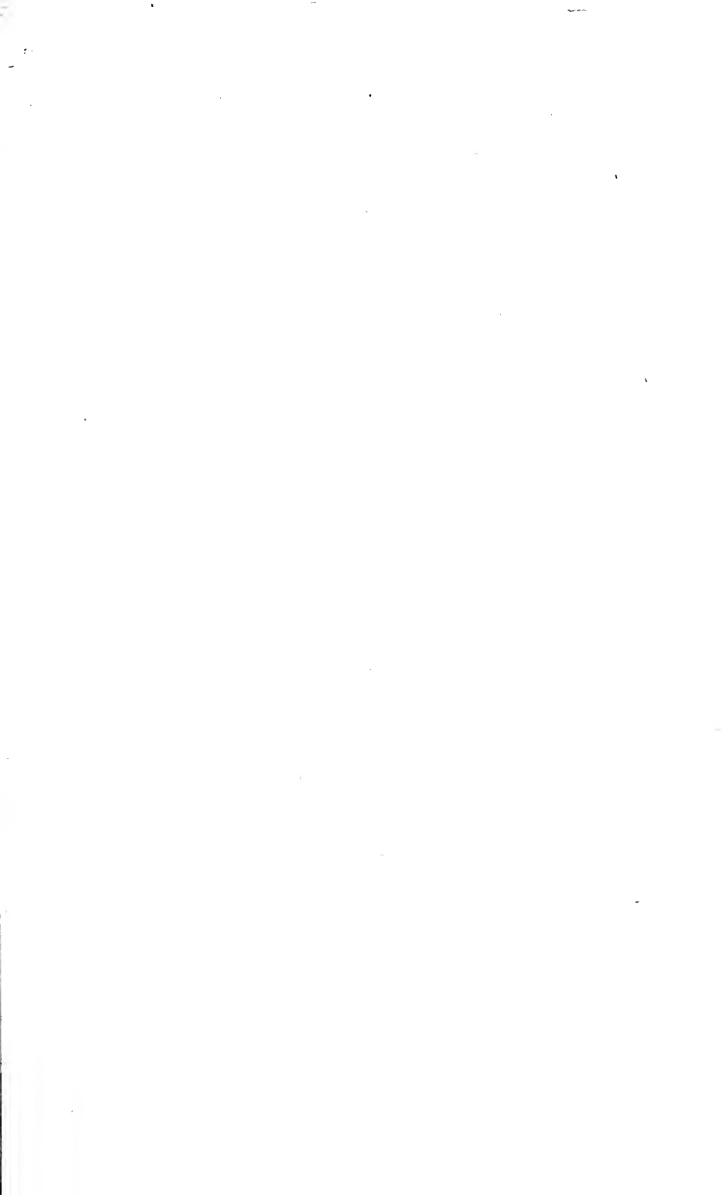
The Bath waters, it is conjectured, derive their heat from passing through mineral beds, or being impregnated with the vapours of pyrites ; or perhaps they derive this heat from an extrinsic cause, or subterraneous fire in the bowels of

BATH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

the earth. Very probable arguments have been urged, and great authorities there are on both sides ; but we pretend not to decide on which truth lies. It is a certain fact, that the hot waters have retained their warmth and their virtues through a long course of ages, and that, whatever the cause may be, there are no just grounds to apprehend that their salubrious qualities will ever fail.

These waters are beneficial in almost all chronical distempers, and can hurt in none, except in hæmorrhages, inflammations, or bad lungs, unless the patient be overdosed in quantity, or too high or too hot a regimen be joined with them ; for they are very grateful to the stomach, have a fine sulphureous steely taste, like that of German Spa, or Pyrmont ; and procure a great appetite, and good spirits, if cautiously managed ; but, if high meats and strong liquors be indulged in, they create inflammatory disorders. They are of a strengthening, cleansing, attenuating, opening, nature ; they comfort the nerves, warm the body, and are good in all constitutions.

No place in Europe, in a full season, affords so brilliant a circle of polite company as Bath. The young, the old, the grave, the gay, the infirm, and the healthy, all resort to this vortex of amusement. Ceremony, beyond the usual rules of politeness, is totally exploded ; every one mixes in the rooms upon an equality ; and the entertainments are so wisely regulated, that, although there is never a cessation of them, neither is there any lassitude from bad hours, or from an excess of dissipation.





1847

1848

HAMPTON COURT PALACE,

MIDDLESEX.

HAMPTON-COURT is a royal palace, situated on the north bank of the Thames, two miles from Kingston. It was magnificently built with brick by cardinal Wolsey, who set up two hundred and eighty silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate ; but it raised so much envy against him, that, to screen himself from its effects, he gave it Henry the Eighth, who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace at Richmond. Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in that age were greatly admired.

Of the ancient splendour of this palace we have few remains. The apartments still standing, having been originally used merely as domestic offices, can convey no idea of the times in which they were built. The principal part of the old palace was taken down in 1690 ; and the present structure was raised by King William, under the direction of sir Christopher Wren.—The grand facade toward the garden extends three hundred and thirty feet, and that toward the Thames three hundred and twenty-eight. The portico and colonade, of duplicated pillars of the Ionic order, at the grand

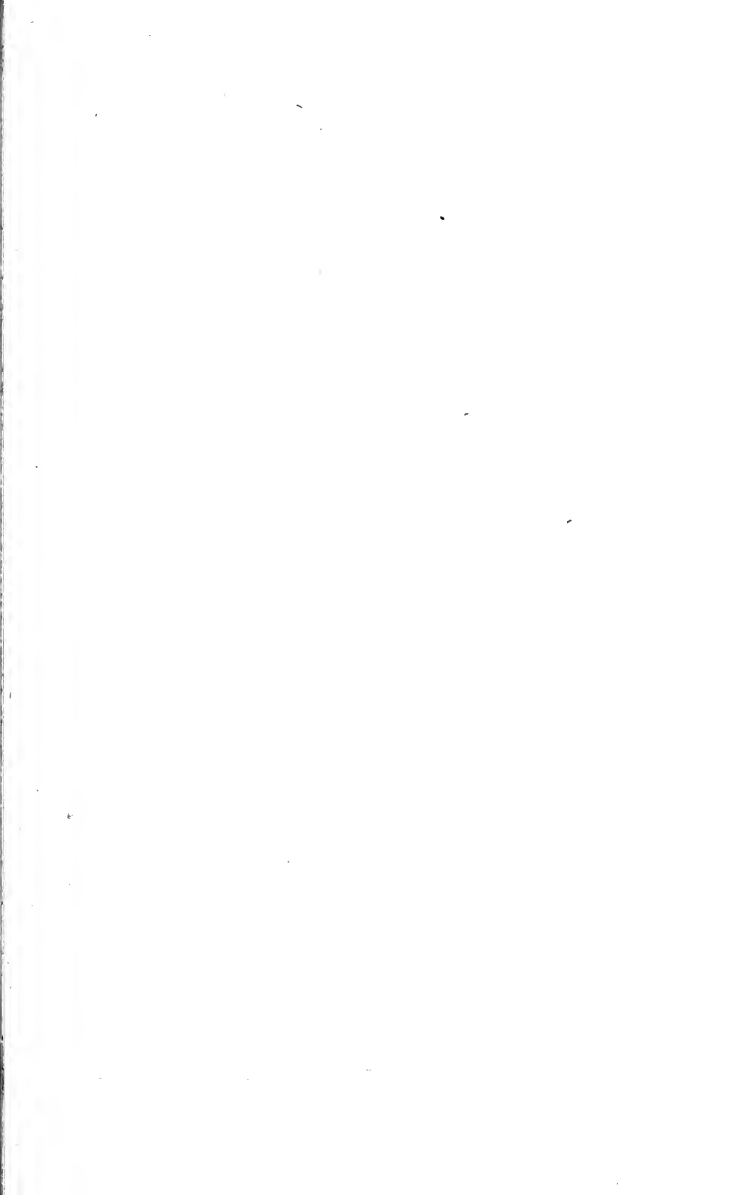
HAMPTON-COURT PALACE.

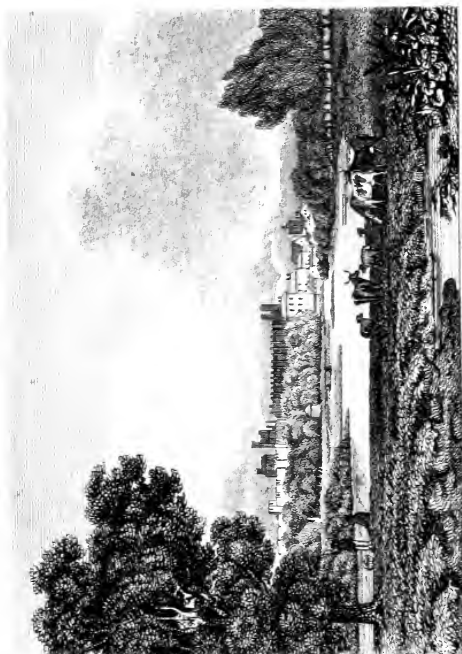
entrance, and indeed the general design of these elevations, are in a superior style of magnificence.

The palace consists of three quadrangles : the first and second are Gothic, but in the third are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and stone by king William the Third. The gardens are not in the present style, but in that which prevailed some years ago, when mathematical figures were preferred to natural forms.

The celebrated Brown had his present majesty's permission to make such improvements in the gardens belonging to this palace as his imagination might suggest ; but he declared his opinion that they appeared to the best advantage in their ancient state. Their regularity and grandeur are, indeed, more suitable to the magnificence of a royal palace than the more natural beauties of a private villa.

To this palace Charles the First was brought by the army in 1647 ; and here " he lived, for some time," says Hume, " with an appearance of dignity and freedom." From this confinement, for such it was, he escaped the same year.





ETON COLLEGE,

BUCKS.

THIS noble seminary of learning was founded by king Henry the Sixth, in the year 1440, for a provost, ten priests, six clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars (with a master to teach them), and twenty-five aged almsmen, and directed to be called, "The College Roiali of our Ladie of Eton beside Windesor." The building was begun at the same time with that of King's College, Cambridge, (accounted a twin foundation), and is supposed to have been erected under the superintendence of the same architect. The particulars of both are amply detailed in Henry's will. In it the church or chapel of the College of Eton is directed to be built 207 feet long. Of this space the body, or antechapel, was to contain in length, "from the quier dore to the west dore of the said church, 104 feet of assize," and "the quier 103 feet of assize." The height of the quire, from the groundwork to the battlement, was to be eighty feet. A space of eight feet was to be left behind the high altar, "and from the said altare to the quier dore ninety-five fete; so the said body of the church shall be longer than is the quier, from the *reredosse*, at the high altare unto the quier by nine fete, which dimensions is thought a right good, convenient, and due proportion." At the east end of the chapel was to be "a grete gable windowe of seven bays and

ETON COLLEGE.

two butteraces, and on either side of the said quier seven windowes, every windowe of foure bays and eight butteraces." The directions for erecting cloisters and other parts of the College are equally minute. "Item, the grounde of the cloyster to be enhaunsed higher than the olde grounde eight feete ere it come to the pavement, so that it be set but two foote lower than the paving of the church, which cloyster shall conteyn in length, est and weste, 200 feete; and in breadth, north and south, 160 feete of assize. Item, the said cloyster shall conteyn in breadth, within the walls, fifteen fete, and in height twenty fete, with clere stones round about inward, and vawted and embattled on both sides."—"Item, from the highway on the south side unto the wall of the College, there shall be a good high wall, with towers convenient thereto; and in like wise from thence by the water side, and about the gardens, and all the precincte of the place round about by the highway, until it come to the cloyster end, on the west side."—"And as touching the dimensions of the housing of my said College, I have devised that the south wall of the precincte of the same shall containe in length 1440 feet of assize, the est wall 1200 feete of assize, the north wall 1040 feete of assize, and the west wall 1010 feete of assize," &c. &c. "And," it is added, "I will that the edification of my said College of Eton proceed in large forme, cleane and substantially, well replenished with goodly windowes and vaults, laying apart superfluities of too great curious workes of entaile and busy mouldinge."

Agreeably to the last part of the founder's wishes, we find the present building characterised by a noble simplicity. It consists of two quadrangles. The chapel is a fine Gothic structure, ornamented with pinnacles and embrasures.





PYRAMIDS, OR DEVIL'S ARROWS,

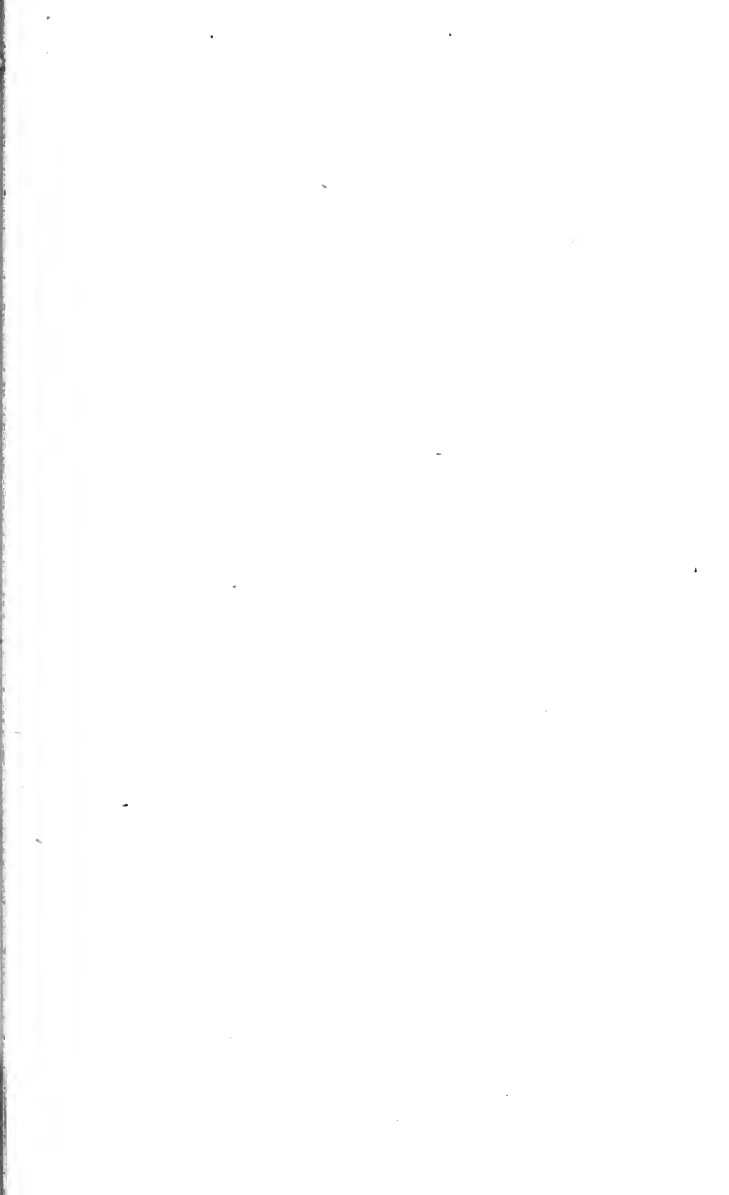
NEAR BOROUGHBIDGE, YORKSHIRE.

A LITTLE westward of the bridge stand these stupendous monuments of antiquity : their latter name they probably obtained during the dark ages of superstition : they are three large stones, of a pyramid form, fluted towards the top, and stand nearly in a line from North to South. In the year 1709, the ground about the centre one was opened nine feet wide ; at first a good soil was found, about a foot deep, and then a course of stones of several sorts, laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay, near two yards deep from the surface ; a little lower was the bottom of the stone, resting upon clay : the entire height of this Pyramid is thirty-six feet six inches. The country people have a tradition, that Severus, dying at York, left the empire to his two sons, Carracalla and Geta, which was acceptable to the empress, and approved by the soldiers ; but not by the two brothers. A reconciliation being brought about, by the mediation of the empress and a sister, in memory whereof four Obelisks were erected : but three now are only remaining, one being taken down last century. Several are of opinion that they were erected long before the arrival of the Romans in Britain, and that here was, in British times, the great Temple of the Druids, where

70

PYRAMIDS, OR DEVIL'S ARROWS.

was held the midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with sports, games, races, and all kinds of exercises, with universal festivity : This was like the Olympian Games : and that those obelisks were as the matæ of the races, the remembrance of which is transmitted in the present great fair held at Borough-bridge, on Saint Barnabas' day.





Remains of the Tower of St. Andrew, near Edinburgh.

Engraved by J. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

HEPPE, OR SHAP, MONASTERY,

WESTMORELAND.

THIS monastery was originally founded near Preston in Kendale, about the latter end of the reign of Henry the Second, by Thomas Fitz Gospatrick, Fitz Orme, whose father, as appears by the pipe roll of 22d of Henry the Second, was amerced 500 marks for surrendering the castle of Appleby to the king of Scotland. He endowed it for premonstratensian canons, and dedicated it to the honour of St. Mary Magdalene. It was afterwards removed, with his consent, and during his lifetime, to a valley in the parish of Hepp, now called Shapp, probably a more fertile and pleasant situation.

Among other donations, this Thomas gave these canons as much wood as they would take out of his forests; also the bark of his trees which should fall off, and permitted them to grind at his mill toll free: he likewise gave them pasture about Swindale for sixty cows, twenty mares, and five hundred sheep, with other possessions in the territory of the town of Heppe, where he erected their convent anew. Robert de Veteriponte, or Vipont, lord of Westmoreland, confirmed all his gifts, which, with the benefactions of others, so enriched it, that at the dissolution, (about which time there were therein twenty religious,) its yearly revenue

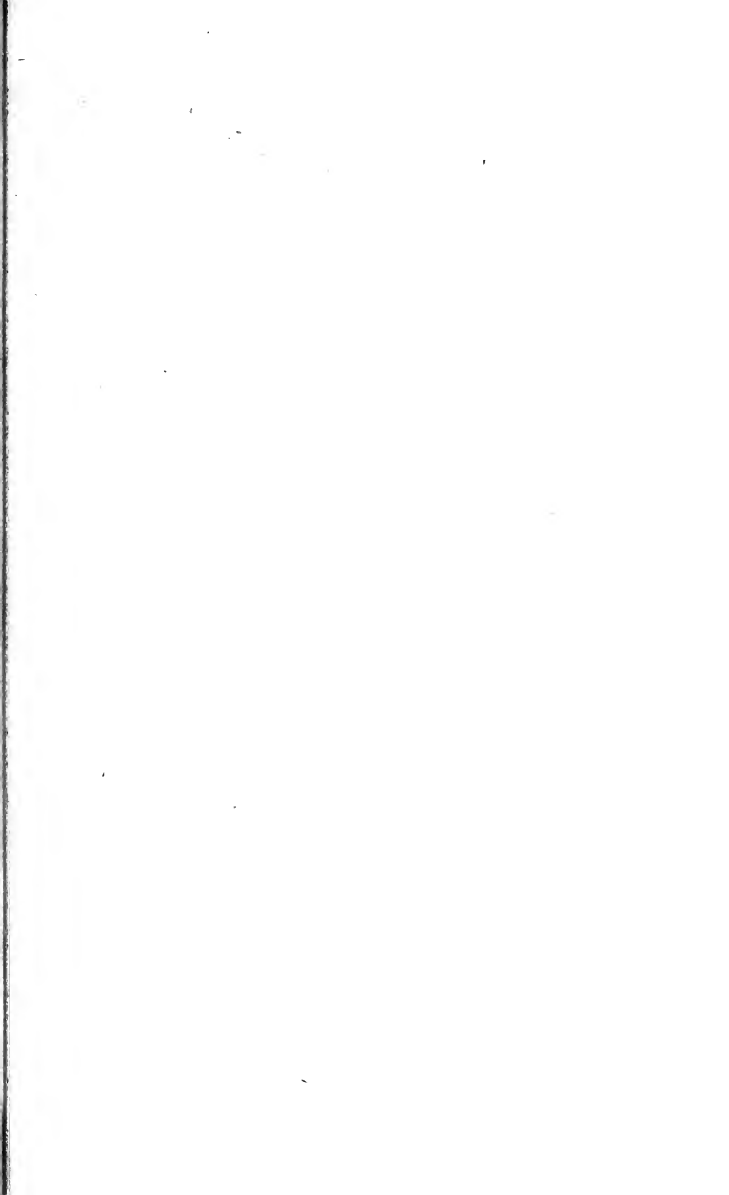
12
HEPPE, OR SHAP, MONASTERY.

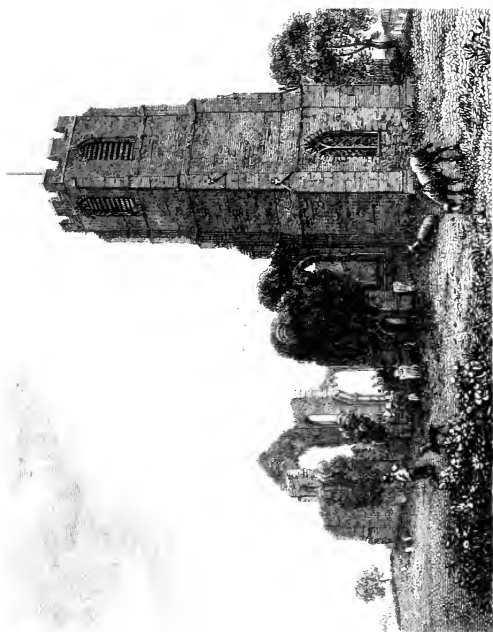
amounted to 154*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* ob. Dugdale ; 166*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* ob. Speed. The site was granted, 36th of Henry the Eighth, to Thomas lord Wharton.

In Brown Willis's History of Abbies are the following particulars respecting this monastery. Richard Redman, bishop of St. Asaph, held this abbey in commendam an. 1519.

Richard Baggot, last abbot, surrendered this convent 14th January, 1540, 31st of Henry the Eighth, and had a pension of 40*l.* per annum allowed him, which he enjoyed an. 1553, when there remained in charge 14*l.* 2*s.* in annuities, and these pensions, viz.

To Thomas Watsonne, Robert Barlonde, John Addison, Edward Michael, and Edmund Carter, 6*l.* each ; Martin Makarethe, John Dawston, Richard Mell, 5*l.* each ; John Bell, 5*l.* 6*d.* 8*d.* ; George Ellerson, Anthony Johnson, John Rode, and Ralph Watson, 4*l.* each.





COVEHITH,

SUFFOLK.

THE village of Covehith, alias North Ales, is situated upon the sea coast, adjoining to the parish of Easton Bavent, the most eastern point of the county of Suffolk. If we are to judge of the former state and population of the place by the ruins which remain of the church, it must have been a very large and populous town, though it is now dwindled into an insignificant village, consisting, by the last census in 1811, of only twenty-three inhabited houses, and 169 inhabitants. It was formerly a considerable fishing town; but the sea, which of late years has encroached much upon this coast, seems to have swallowed up a large portion of the parish.

John and Walter de Cove were lords here in the time of king Edward the First, and had a hithe, or quay, for loading and unloading small vessels; for here the river formerly emptied itself into the sea. John de Cove, and Eve his wife, had free warren in their lands at Cove and North Ales, in 1308; and the grant of a fair here, in 1328, which is still kept up.

The lordship has of late years been possessed by the Norths of Binace, and, in 1711, by Mr. Carthew; but, in

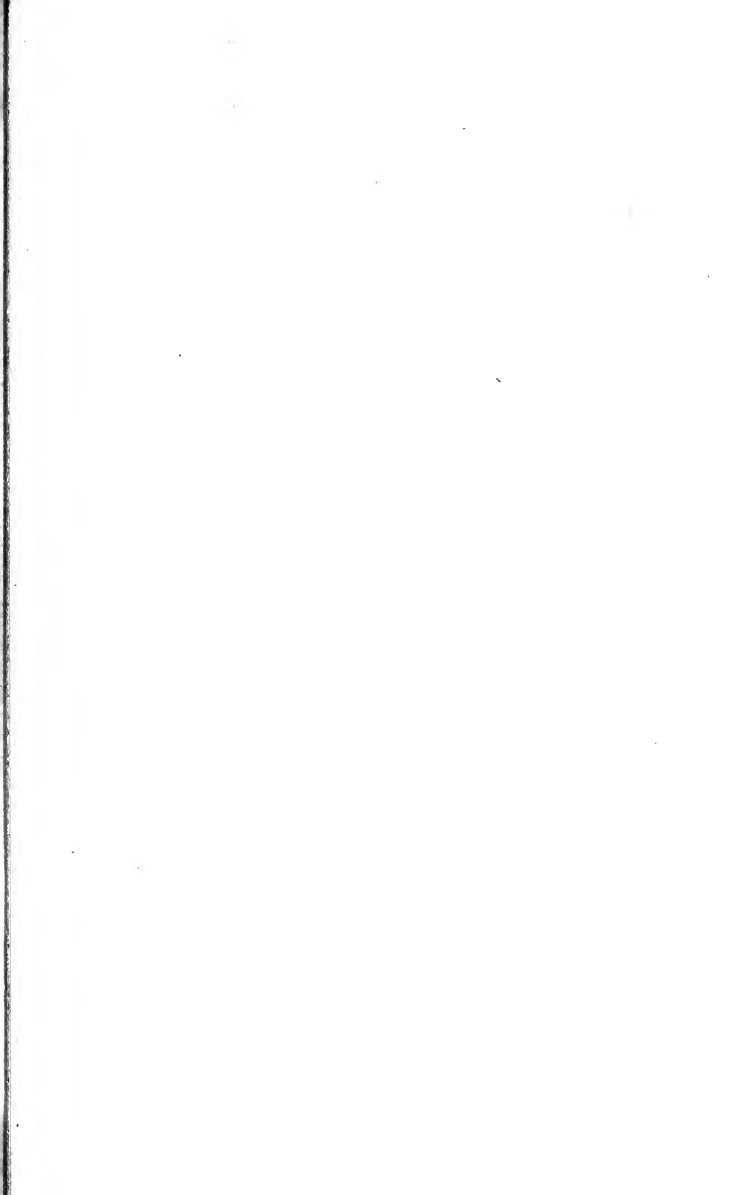
14

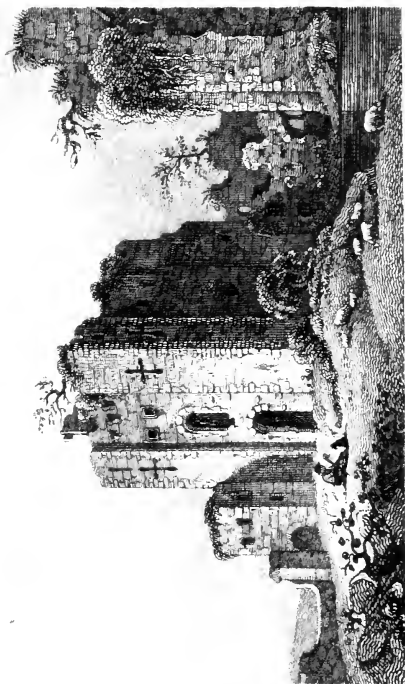
COVEHITH.

1742, it came by purchase to Sir Thomas Gooch, bart. in whose family it still remains.

The church was appropriated to the Cluniac cell of Wangford, and granted therewith, at the dissolution, to the duke of Norfolk : the ruins are very fine, and well worth the observations of the curious. Within the south aisle a neat little church has been erected, sufficient for the present reduced state of the population. The vicarage, however, seems to have been separated from the impropriation ; for, in 1401, the prior of the abbey of Thetford had a grant to be repossessed of the vicarage of North Ales.

The church seems to have come to ruin since 1644 ; for William Dowsing, of infamous memory, in his sacrilegious commission through the county of Suffolk, speaks thus of his depredations here :—" We brake down 200 pictures, one Pope, with divers Cardinals, Christ and the Virgin Mary, a Picture of God the Father, and many others. There were many inscriptions of Jesus in capital letters on the roof of the church, and cherubim with crosses on their breasts, and a cross in the Chancel, all which, with divers pictures in the windows, (which we could not reach, and the people refused to help us to raise the ladders,) we left a warrant with the Constable to destroy in 14 days."





BROUGHAM CASTLE,

WESTMORELAND.

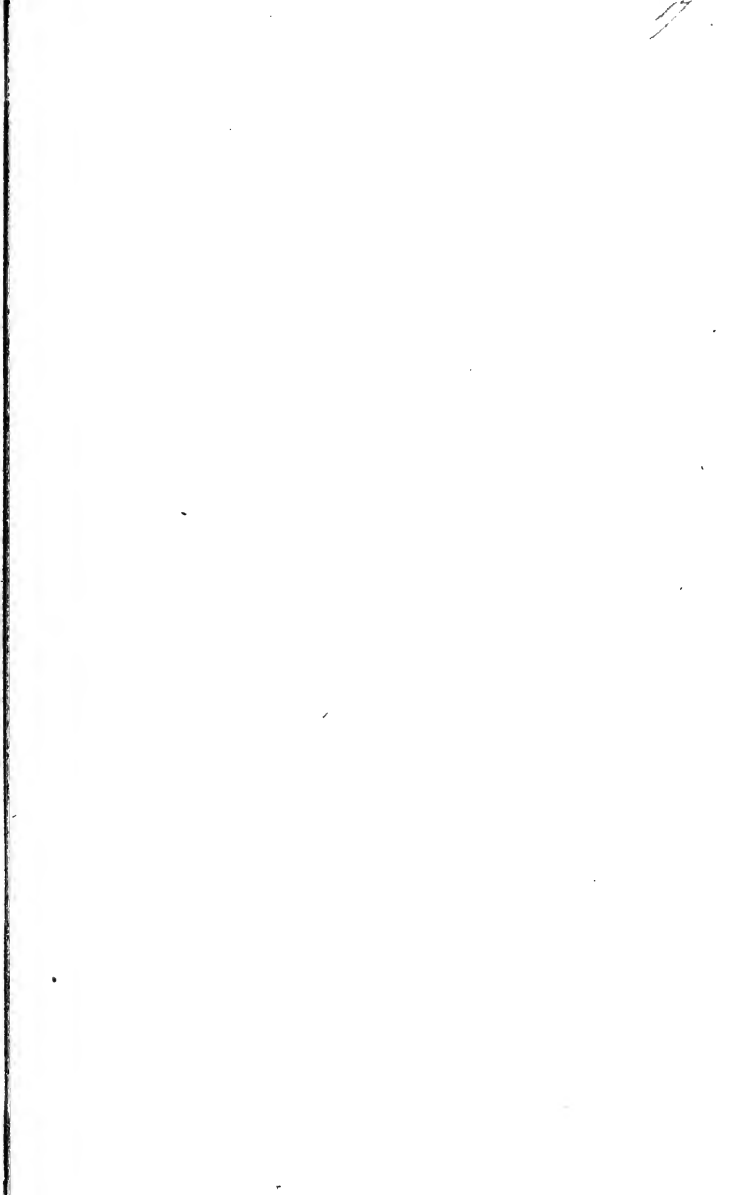
HISTORY has not recorded the builder of this castle, nor handed down to us the time when it was erected ; but its style of architecture, and particularly of the keep, indubitably pronounces it Norman. It is situated on the banks of the river Eimot, vulgarly pronounced Yeoman. Its remains show it was once a strong, extensive, and beautiful edifice. The chief entrance is through a number of arches by the river side.

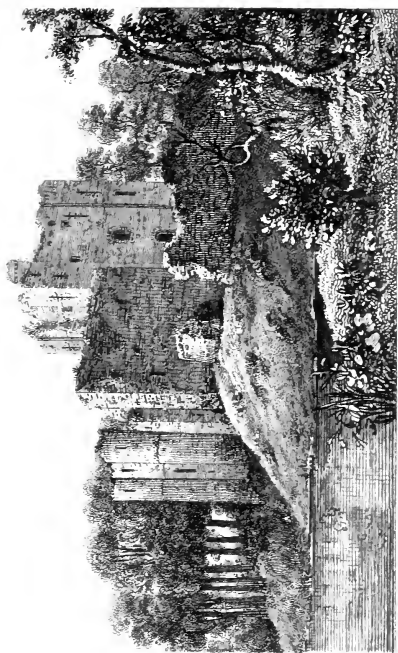
The following agreeable description of it is given in a late publication, entitled, “ An Excursion to the Lakes.”—“ We quitted the high road in order to pass by Brougham castle, a spacious ruin, situate on the banks of the river Yeoman. That we might enjoy the prospect to advantage, we crossed over the river, and made a sweep round the mill which stands almost opposite to Brougham, from whence a view opened upon us delightfully. The mill, with its streams, lay on the fore-ground to the left ;—a beautiful and shining canal, formed by the river Yeoman, margined with shrubs, lay spreading to the right ; in front, the streams which fell over the wear made a foaming cascade ;—immediately on the opposite brink of the channel arises Brougham

16
BROUGHAM CASTLE.

castle. Three square towers projecting, but yet connected with the building, form the front;—from thence, on either side, a little wing falls back some paces; to the north-east, a thick grove of planes and ashes block up the passage, and the gateway;—to the south-west the walls stretch out to a considerable distance along a fine grassy plain of pasture-ground, terminated by a tower, one of the out-posts of the castle. In the centre of the building arises a lofty square tower, frowning in Gothic strength and gloomy pomp. The shattered turrets which had formed the angles, and the hanging gallery which had communicated with each, were grown with shrubs and waving brambles. The sunbeams which struck each gasping loup, and bending window, discovered the inward devastation and ruin; and touched the whole with admirable colouring and beauty. To grace the landscape, fine groups of cattle were dispersed on the pasture; and through the tufts of ash-trees, which were irregularly dispersed on the back ground, distant mountains were seen skirting the horizon. The lower apartment in the principal tower is still remaining entire, being covered with a vaulted roof of stone, consisting of eight arches, which, as they spring from the side-walls, are supported and terminate on a pillar in the centre. The apartment mentioned to have been in Bowes castle, was assuredly of the same architecture; as appears from the remains of the groins still projecting from the walls there, together with part of the elevation of the centric pillar."

Brougham was the lordship and castle of the Viponts, included in the barony of Appleby and Burgh, given to Rob. de Vipont, by king John, in the 4th year of his reign:





BROUGHAM CASTLE.

from whose family, after a few descents, it passed by the heir general to that of the Cliffords: and they enjoyed it for several generations. For though Brougham and divers of their estates occur as in the possession of Guy Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and others, about the 7th of Edward the Second, yet they held them not in their own right, but as guardians to Roger de Clifford, then in his minority, who had them restored to him when he became of age. To him succeeded his brother Robert. He entertained Robert de Baliol, king of Scotland, at his castle, who came hither to enjoy the pleasure of hunting. How this manor became alienated does not appear; but that it was, seems evident from this circumstance: when the lady Anne Clifford endowed her alms-house at Appleby, she (it is said) purchased this manor to settle upon it. This place stands upon the Roman military way called the Maiden-way, just upon the confines of Cumberland, and is thought to have been the old Broconiacum (written sometimes Brovonacii, Brovocom, and in the Notitia, Broconiacum) mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary; which is rendered almost certain, not only from its distance from Veteræa, Burgh, but from the several Roman coins, altars, and other antiquities, which have at times been found here.

The company of the Defensores had their abode here, as the Notitia expressly tells us; but age has consumed the castle, and other Roman buildings, which, added to the similarity in the names, might have confirmed this supposition.

The account of this castle here added is given by Burn and Nichols, in their Antiquities of Westmoreland.

18

BROUGHAM CASTLE.

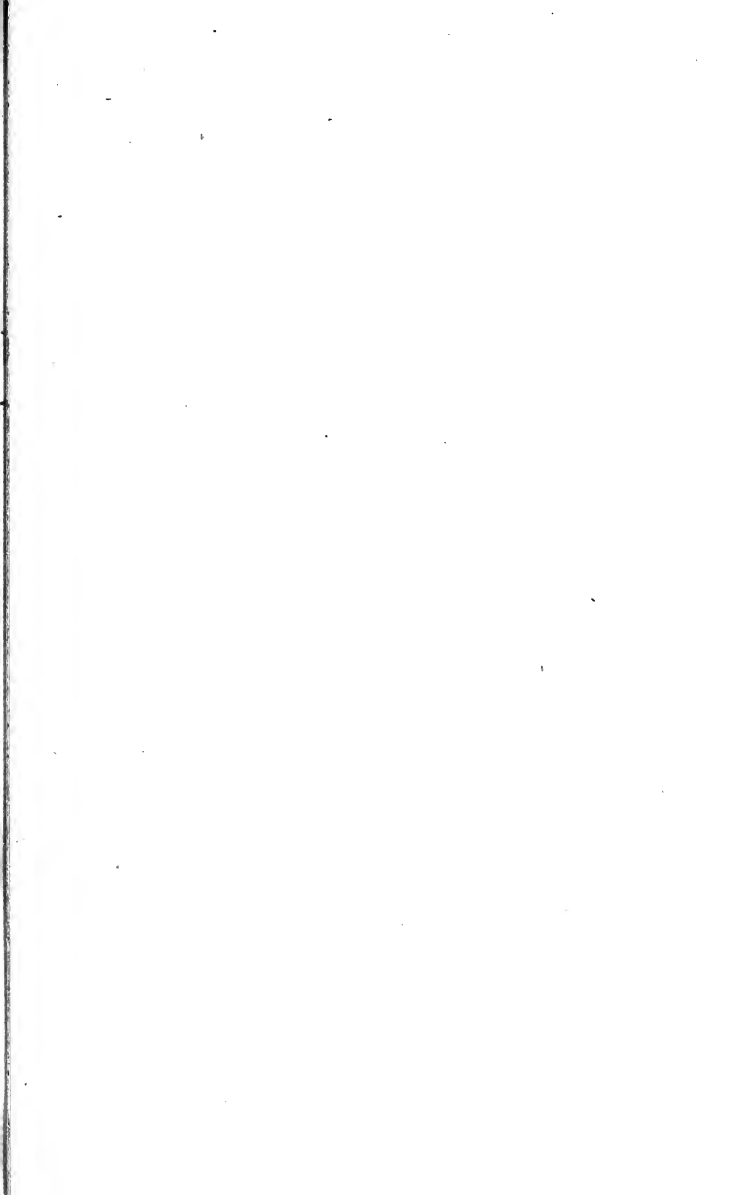
“ The castle of Brougham, separate from and independent of the manor, hath been all along held by the Veteriponts, Cliffords, and their descendants.

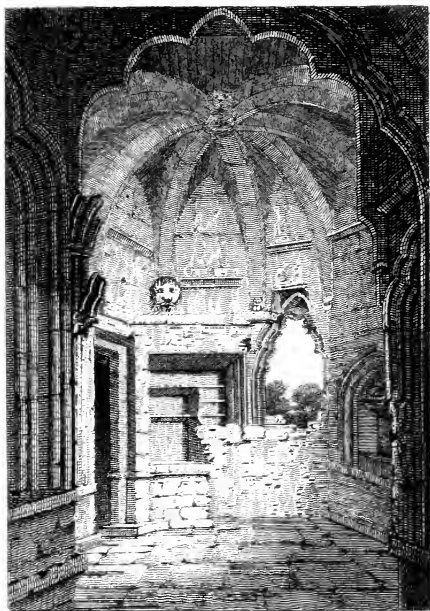
“ At the death of John de Veteripont, during the minority of his son, who was ward to the prior of Carlisle ; we find by an inquisition then taken, that the said prior had suffered the walls and house of Brougham to go to decay, for want of repairing the gutters and roof ; that a certain bercary (or sheep-fold) was fallen down for the length of five-score feet for want of support, that the timber was alienated, and one forge reduced to nothing by the neglect of repairs.

The first Roger, lord Clifford, built the greatest part of the castle ; over the inner door of which he placed this inscription, ‘ This made Roger.’

By the inquisition, after the death of Robert, son of the said Roger, it was found, that he died seised of the castle of Brougham with eighteen acres of arable land, worth four-pence an acre ; and forty acres of meadow land, worth twelve-pence an acre ; that he had no messuages there, but only two coterells, (for that he was not lord of the vill), each of which coterells was worth twelve-pence yearly.

“ Roger de Clifford, grandson of the said Robert, built the greatest part of this castle next unto the east, where he caused his own arms, together with those of his wife Maud Beauchamp, daughter of the earl of Warwick, to be cut in stone. There is a pond called Maud's pond, which bears her name to this day. By an inquisition after her death, in the 4th of Henry the Fourth, the jurors find, that the castle of Brougham and demesne thereunto belonging were worth nothing ; because they say it lieth altogether waste, by





111

BROUGHAM CASTLE.

reason of the destruction of the country, made by the Scots ; and that the whole profit of the castle and demesne is not sufficient for the reparation and safe keeping of the castle.

By an inquisition after the death of John de Clifford, in the 10th of Henry the Fifth, the jurors find, that belonging to the said castle there is a rent of twenty quarters of oats, and thirty shillings sterling, to be received yearly out of the vills, of Clyburne, Wynanderwerth, and Brougham : which rent, as well of oats as money, together with the custody of the office of head forester of Whinfell, are granted to Christopher de Moresby for life ; the reversion to Thomas, son and heir of the said John de Clifford, and his heirs. And they say, that to the said castle belong twenty-two quarters of oats, to be paid yearly out of the manor of Clyfton.

Francis, earl of Cumberland, entertained king James the First at this castle on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August, in 1617, in his return from his last progress into Scotland.

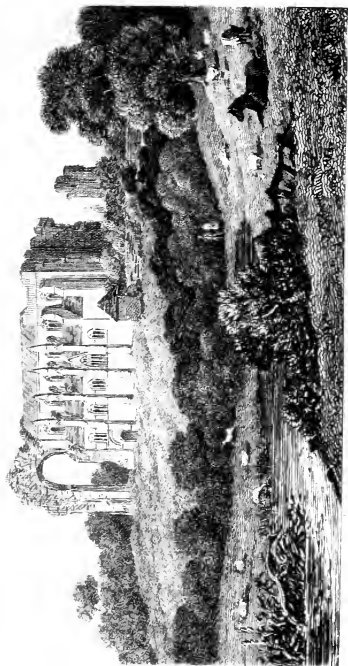
The said castle having been again desolated in the civil wars, Anne, countess of Pembroke, repaired the same, and caused the following memorial thereof to be cut in stone capital letters : ‘ This Brougham castle, was repaired by the ladie Anne Clifford, countesse dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett, and Montgomery, baronesse Clifford, Westmorland and Vesie, ladie of the honour of Skipton in Craven, and high sheriffesse by inheritance of the countie of Westmorland, in the yeares 1651 and 1652, after it had layen ruinous ever since August 1617, when King James lay in it for a time in his journie out of Scotland towards London, until this time.—Isaiah, chap. lviii, verse 12.

God’s name be praised.’

BROUGHAM CASTLE.

Since her time this castle hath partly gone to decay, and partly been demolished by the owners, and now lies totally in ruins."





MALMSBURY ABBEY,

WILTSHIRE.

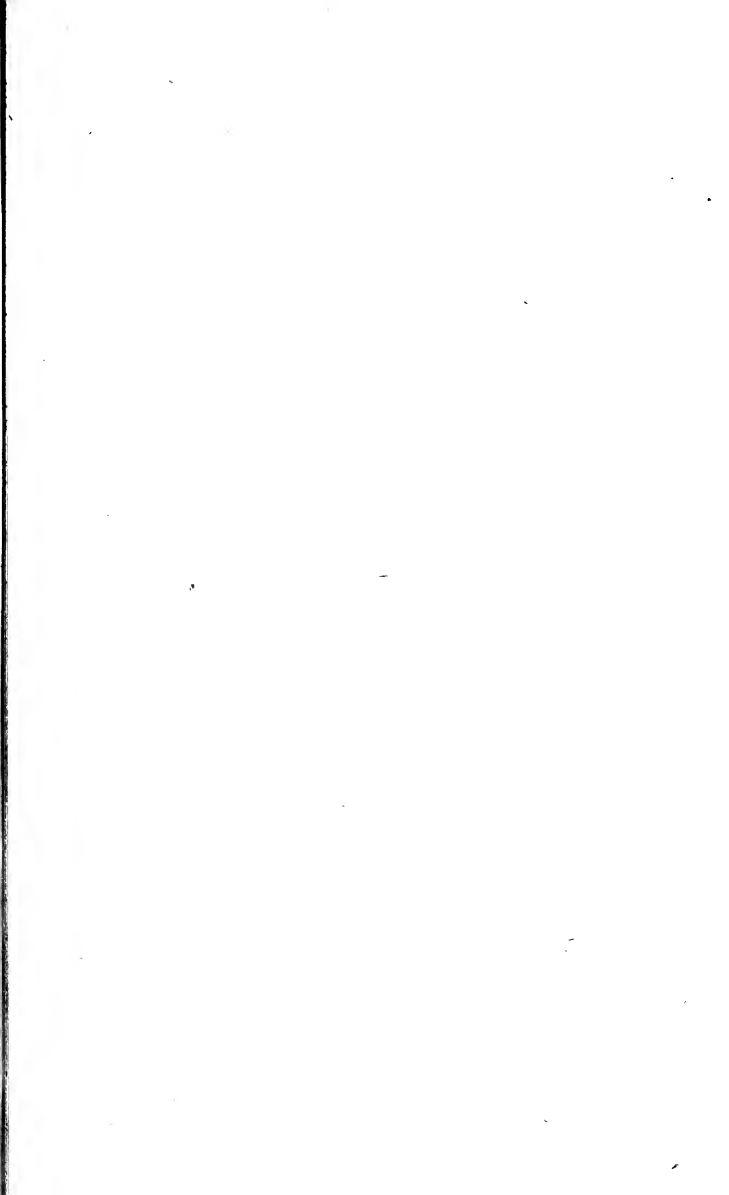
THIS abbey has at different periods borne the following appellations: *Caer Bladon*, *Ingleborn*, *Maidulphi Urbs*, *sive Curia Adhelmsberig*, *Medunum et Medunesburgh*, derived chiefly from the names of the pious men and abbots who have at different times governed, or resided here. The first monastic institution at this place appears, by an extract in Leland's *Collectanea*, to have been a house of British nuns, under the direction of the famous *Dinoth*, abbot of *Banchor*, who flourished A. D. 603. These nuns (as it is said) living in a constant state of incontinence with the soldiers of the neighbouring castle of *Inglebourne*, were suppressed by *St. Austin*, archbishop of the Saxons. This nunnery, according to tradition, was situated near the south bridge, without the town, in the way to *Chippenham*, at a village then called *Ilanburgh* in *Saxon Burchton*, where was in aftertimes an hospital for lepers. About thirty or forty years after this dissolution, one *Maildulphus*, a Scottish monk, whose devotions had been disturbed in his own country by the frequent inroads of thieves and freebooters, after travelling about for some time, at length came to this place, where, taken with the pleasantness of the spot, he

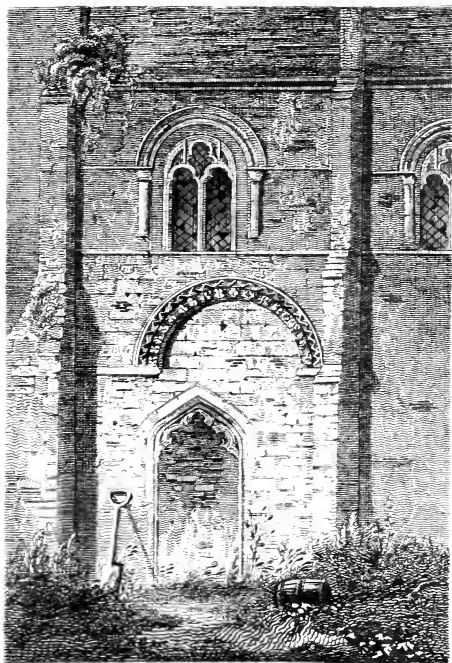
MALMSBURY ABBEY.

begged a piece of ground at the bottom of the castle hill, on which he erected himself an hermitage, and taught a school for his subsistence: gathering together first a company of scholars, and afterwards of persons disposed to live under regular discipline, he began a small monastery. From this Maildulphus the place took the name of Madulfsburg and Maildulphi Urbs, and by contraction Malmsbury.

He was succeeded in this pious work by Adhelmus, one of his scholars, brought up by him from his infancy, who had also made a journey into Kent, and studied under Adrian the philosopher, afterwards a bishop. This Adhelmus became famous throughout Christendom for his learning; and by the help of Eleutherius, bishop of Winchester, (who sat in 670,) turned this little society into a stately abbey, of which he became the first abbot; his reputation was so great, that this place was for a while called after him, Adhelmsburg, but was soon laid aside; there however remained many memorials of him in the town, almost till the reformation, such as St. Adhelm's mead, psalter, robe, and bell. He is said to have died A. D. 709, and to have been buried by Egwin, a holy monk, in the chapel of his own erection, dedicated to the honour of God and St. Michael.

A. D. 635, king Birthwald, with the consent and confirmation of king Ethelred, gave to this monastery for ever, Summerford, lying upon the river Thames; afterwards bishop Eleutherius, by his deed, dated 680, gave to it for ever the town of Malmsbury; and king Ethelred, in the year following, endowed it with other lands, as did also, in 682, Chedwalla: but the greatest gift to this monastery was that of king Ethelstan, who began his reign in 924,





MALMSEURY ABBEY.

he having received as a present from Hugh, king of France, a piece of the wood of the true cross, and a portion of the crown of thorns with which Christ was crowned by the soldiers, bestowed part of them on this monastery: these were presents that never failed in those days to attract the devotion and benefactions of the pious. Besides these reliques, the same king endowed them with the forfeited estates of one Alfred, a rebel, who had been executed. To these benefactions he added divers privileges and immunities, and was himself buried here.

In the days of king Edwin, the monks were expelled the monastery, and secular priests placed in their stead; but about twenty years afterwards, they were restored by king Edgar, his successor, who much increased their possessions. In the year 1065, king Edward the Confessor confirmed all former donations; and, upon the death of the abbot Brickwald, had granted leave to Harman, bishop of Wiltshire, to remove the episcopal see from Ramsbury to this abbey; but it was revoked by the interest of the monks with earl Godwin: he also granted this house many privileges and exemptions, as did also William the Conqueror, anno 1081. Maud, his queen, was likewise a considerable benefactress. Anno 1248, all their lands and revenues were confirmed by pope Innocent, with additional grants and privileges; he also ordained that the rule of St. Benedict should be always observed in this monastery, which, at the dissolution, in 1539, was valued at 303*l.* 17*s.* 3*¼d.* per annum. Maildulf's first church here was dedicated to our blessed Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul; but in king Edgar's time, to the blessed

24
MALMSBURY ABBEY.

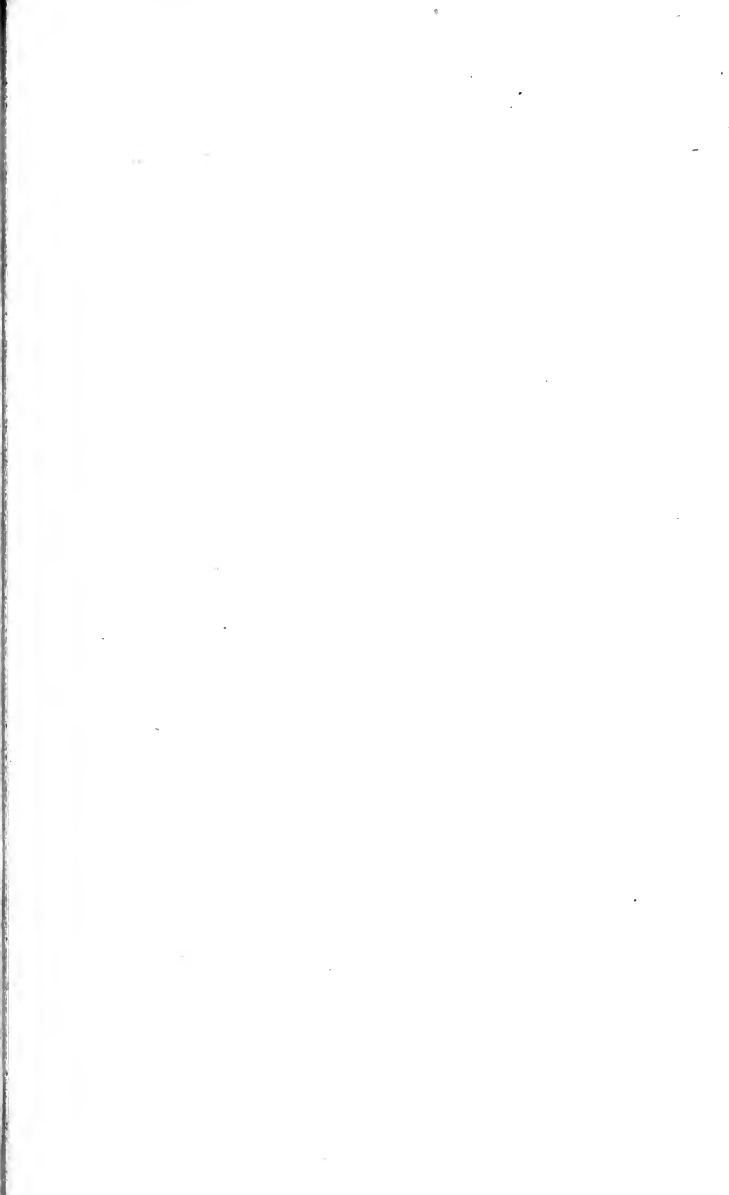
Virgin and St. Adhelm. The site was granted, 36th of Henry the Eighth, to William Stumpe, a rich clothier.

Eleutherius, bishop of Winchester, in the year 675, founded a benedictine abbey here, dedicating it to St. Adhelme; others say it was built in the year 673: it was valued in the 26th of Henry the Eighth at 803*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

Leland, speaking of Malmsbury, (called by the Saxons Inglebourne castle,) tells us, that one Maidulphus, a Scot, that taught good letters here, procured this abbey to be made, and that from him this place was called Maidulphesbyri, i. e. Maidulphi Curia. He adds withal, that a king of the West Saxons, and a bishop of Winchester, were founders of it; that St. Adhelm, the second abbot after Maidulph, was the patron; and that John Scotus, a great clerk, who was slain about the time of king Ælfred by his own scholars, had a monument in the church.

It appears plainly from the ruins, which are very spacious, that it was a most goodly abbey. Leland gives the following account of it:—

“ The abbey-church is a right magnificent thing, where were two steeples, one that had a mighty high pyramis, and fell dangerously down in hominum memoria. It stood in the middle of the church, and was a mark to all the country about. The other steeple is a great square tower at the west end of the church. There were in the abbey church-yard two other churches, one of which was a little church joining to the south side of the abbey-church; the other stands at some distance.” After the dissolution, the same





MALMSBURY ABBEY.

author tells us, that one Stump, an exceeding rich clothier, bought the lodgings of the abbey of the king, and that all the abbey offices were full of looms to weave cloth, and that he intended to make a street or two for clothiers, of the vacant ground of the abbey; and that weavers had looms in the little church.

The remains of this noble abbey-church may be seen by the draught in the Monasticon; which, though it be not above the third part of it, yet it plainly shows it to have been a most goodly structure, and equal if not superior to most of our cathedrals in England. The spire steeple in the middle, and tower at the west end, made it very much resemble the cathedral of Hereford; but these, as well as the great cross aisle, choir, cloysters, and chapter-house, being all entirely demolished; that part which yet standeth is the body or nave of the church, and is walled up at each end between the two steeples, being in length about 140 feet, and about 100 feet in breadth. The abbacy and the other offices are much ruined, the whole town decayed, and the market in a great measure lost: the chief ornament of the town, besides this church, is the goodly market-cross.

To the description we have given we must add, that the abbey consisted of a very large spacious body, with a fine western front or tower, a large steeple in the middle, cross aisle and choir, &c. and that the steeples were replenished with large bells, no less than ten whereof, as the inhabitants say, in the middle tower, and two in the western one. On one of the bells belonging to this abbey was this inscription:

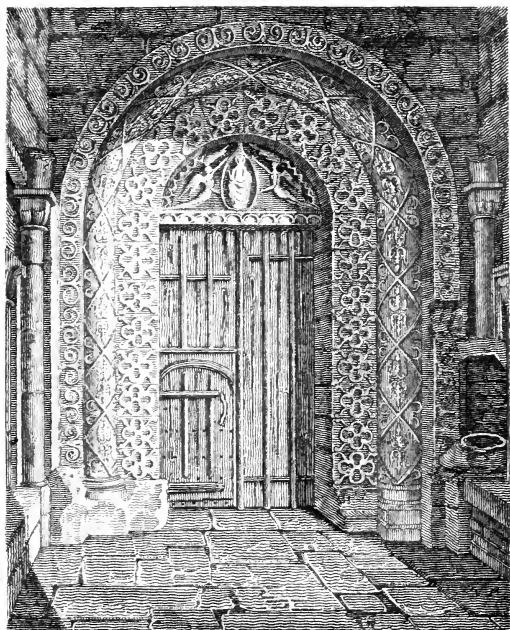
Elysian cœli nunquam conscendit ad aulam
Qui furat hanc nolam Aldelmi sede beati.

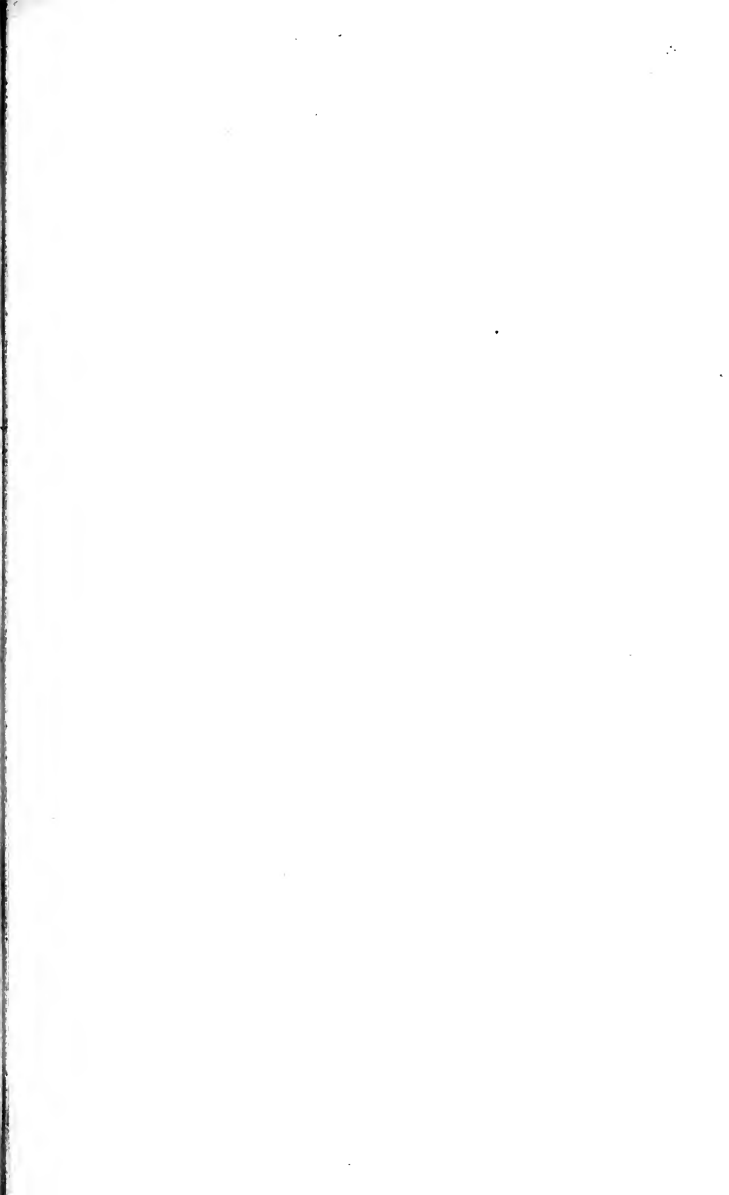
MALMSBURY ABBEY.

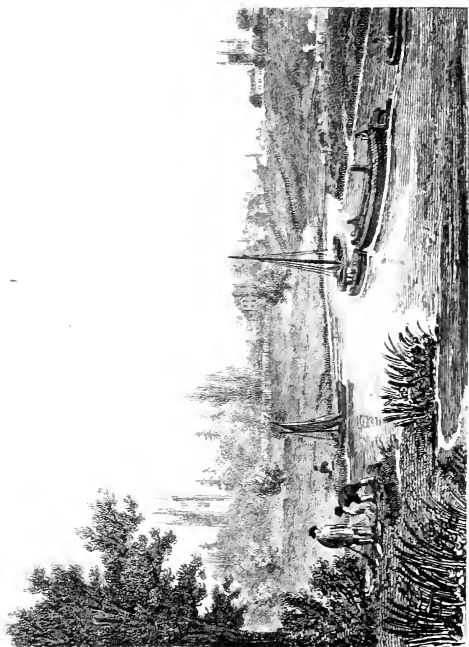
But, however, this inscription did not protect either this or any other of the bells from sacrilege ; for there are now none left belonging to the abbey church, and those which serve for the use of the parish, are in a lonely spire steeple of one of the two ancient parish churches at the end of the church-yard ; the church belonging to which hath long since been made a dwelling for poor people. The inhabitants, out of the regard they had to king Athelstan, who was the founder of all the privileges, have, in memory of him, put up in the abbey-church an effigy of stone.

In this abbey, as we learn from *Anglia Sacra*, was buried John Gifford, founder of St. Benedict college and Gloucester-hall in Oxford.

The town of Malmsbury has produced several men of considerable eminence ; particularly William of Malmsbury, the historian ; Oliver of Malmsbury, by some called Elmer and Egelmer, a mathematician ; and Thomas Hobbs, the philosopher.







SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY,

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

THE adjoining parishes of Saint Neot's and Eynesbury, though at present distinct, formed originally but one. Saint Neot's is a pretty market town, containing 2000 inhabitants: Eynesbury is a village, with a population of 700 persons, and is separated from the former by a small stream, called Hen-brook.

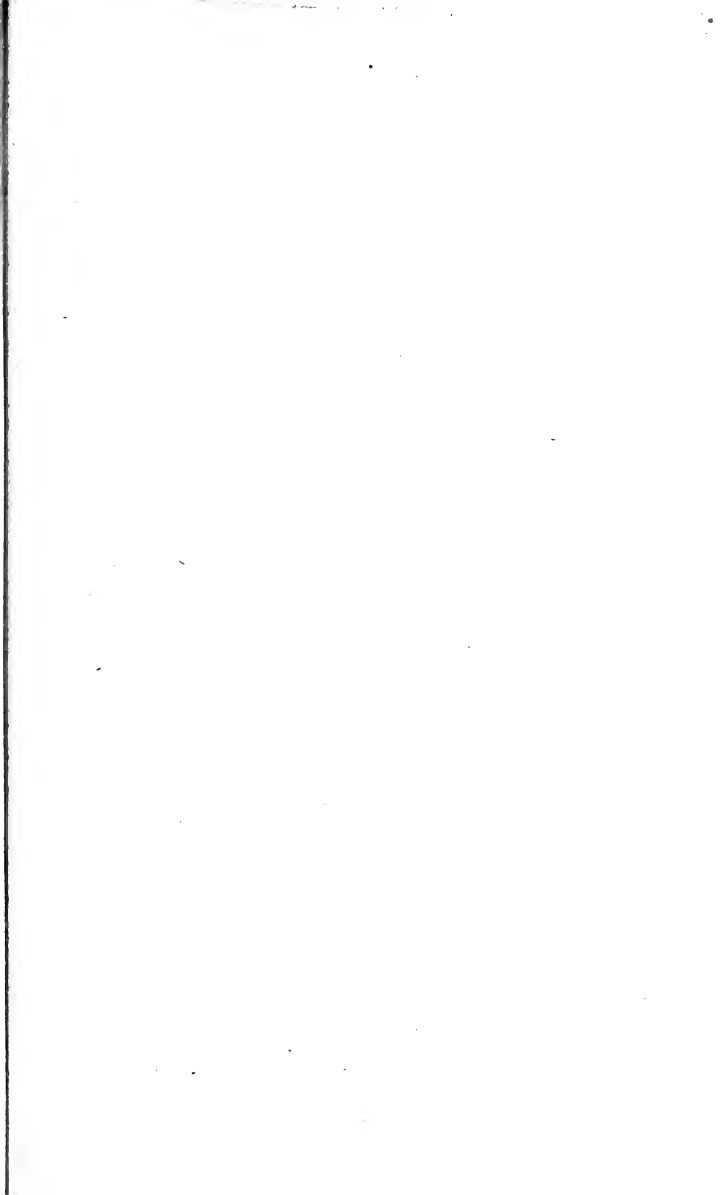
The early history of these places is but little known. There appears, however, to be considerable foundation for a conjecture that the Romans had a subordinate post in this part of the country; possibly as a defence of the fords of the Ouse. Unquestionably a Roman road passes through the eastern confines of both these parishes, which connected the stations of Salndy (*Salinæ*) and Godmanchester (*Duroli-pons*). Vestiges of a quadrangular entrenchment may still be traced near the farm called Monk's Hardwick, within the area of which are the remains of many *tumuli*; on the west side of this encampment is a space which has been surrounded by a *vallum*, and which may possibly have been the *prætorium*. However ambiguous the present indistinct remains of this camp may be considered, some Roman coins which have been found not far from the banks of the Ouse,

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

give a decisive testimony to the fact that the Romans were not unacquainted with the ford of this river at Eynesbury.

Dismissing conjecture respecting the remote history of these places in times over which the lapse of ages has thrown an impenetrable veil, we shall proceed to authentic records. We learn, from the Domesday Survey, that, in the time of the Conqueror, there was at Eynesbury (*Einulvesherie*) "a church, and a rector, and a sheep-fold containing 662 sheep." The landed proprietors were—the countess Rohesia, wife of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, earl of Clare; Robert Fitz-Wimarch; and William Brito.

This place derived its celebrity principally from a monastery, dedicated to Saint Neot, a near relation, if not, as Mr. Whitaker maintains, the eldest brother of Alfred the Great. This holy man was a monk of Glastonbury, at which place he became eminent for his literary attainments, and still more celebrated for his humility, piety, and devotion. After having devoted several years to monastic pursuits, he determined to lead the life of an Anchorite, and retired to a secluded spot in Cornwall, with only one attendant, Barius. The spot which he selected for his retreat, is described by the monkish historians as one which abounded in streams, and which was enclosed on every side by lofty hills and almost impenetrable woods. It was, at that period, called Guerir-Stoke, from a British saint of that name, to whom the church was then dedicated; but was afterwards denominated Neot-Stow, in honour of our saint; its modern appellation is Saint Neot's. Here he remained seven years as a hermit; he then paid a visit to Rome, and returning to the same sequestered place, he founded a monastery, of which



21

4

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESEBURY.

he was constituted the abbot. Some writers inform us, that Neot was the first Professor of Theology in Oxford ; but this appears to be very doubtful. At his death, which occurred A. D. 877, he was buried in his own conventual church, in Cornwall.

His remains did not long repose there, for about the middle of the tenth century, earl Alric and his wife, Ethelfleda, removed the relics of the saint out of Cornwall into Huntingdonshire. The patron saint having deserted his monastery, the lands with which it had been endowed fell a prey to the rapacity of power ; for we find, that, in the time of the Domesday Survey, William, earl of Morton, had seized upon the possessions of the monks, with the exception of a single acre, which the priests still continued to hold. Thus dispossessed of its lands, the Cornish monastery soon fell into decay : the precise time of its extinction is unknown, nor does a single vestige remain.

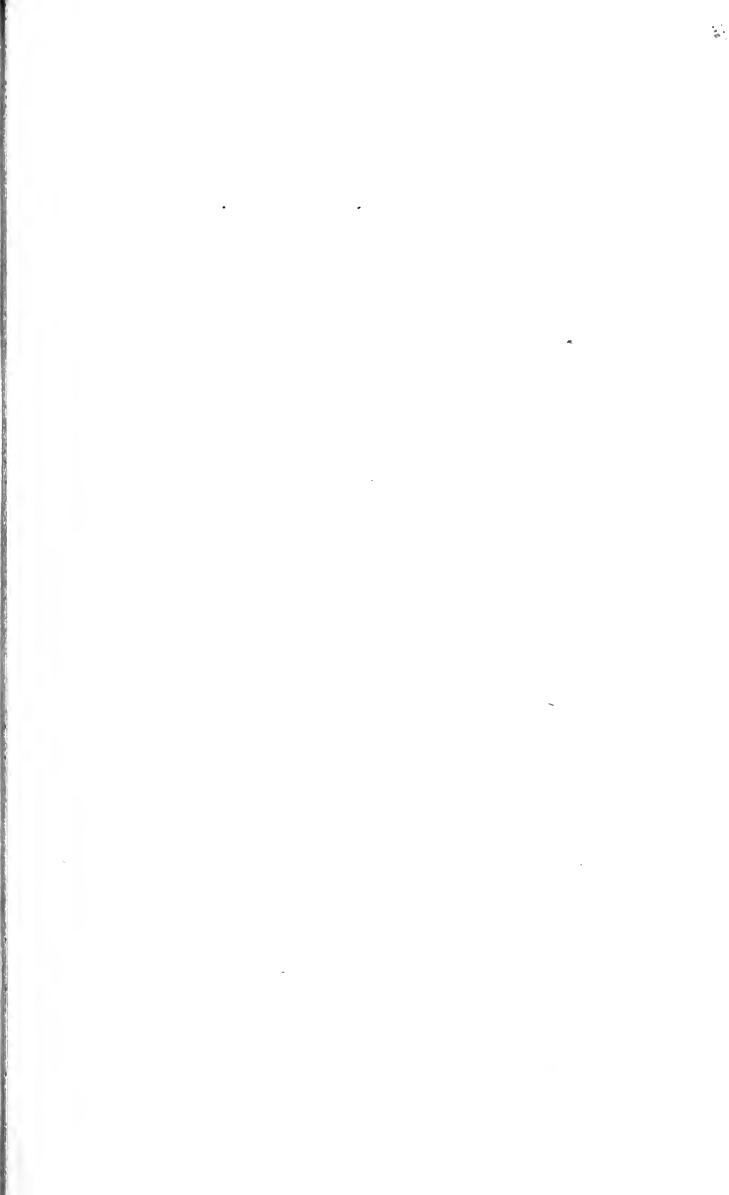
No sooner were the bones of Neot deposited at Eynesbury, than the same pious zeal which had removed the relics, raised over them a temple, and converted the palace of earl Elfrid into a monastery. The site of these religious edifices was upon the eastern bank of the Ouse, between the present market-place and St. Neot's common ; a spot raised a little above the level of the inundations to which the rest of this town is so much exposed.

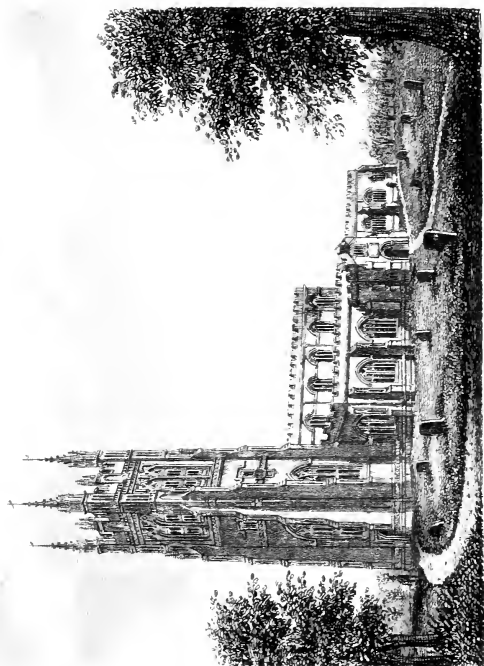
During the Danish incursions, this monastery was spoiled and burnt. The convent was placed under the controul of the church of Ely, and appears to have so continued till the Norman Conquest. The monks, who had been brought partly from Ely, and partly from Thorney, were then vio-

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

lently expelled by Gilbert, earl of Clare. In the reign of Henry the First, A. D. 1113, the lady Rohesia, wife of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, earl of Clare, restored this religious house, endowing it with many liberal gifts, and bestowing upon it much property which she held in this parish, at Monk's Hardwick, &c. The manor was given by her to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, to which the priory became a cell; and the convent was dedicated to "our Lady of Bec, and Saint Neot."

During the wars with France, Saint Neot's Priory was seized, together with other alien cells, and its patronage vested in the crown. In the reign of Henry the Fourth, A. D. 1399, it was made "*Prioratus indigena*," upon the petition of the monks to the king that they might become "Denizens," William de Kedasto being at that time prior. The House of Commons confirmed this act in the second year of Henry the Fifth, A. D. 1414, the convent being at that time in the patronage of the earl of Stafford. When the eighth Henry came to the throne, this monastery suffered the fate of other religious houses: it appears to have been dissolved about the year 1534; for at that time we find John Roundes (the last prior), and nine other monks, subscribing to the king's supremacy, and receiving a pension from the crown. The site of the monastery was granted, A. D. 1541, to sir Richard Williams, *alias* Cromwell, a great favourite of Henry the Eighth, who was appointed, by his royal patron, one of the visitors of the religious houses, and who reaped a rich harvest from the spoils of abbey lands. Its annual revenues were then estimated at 256*l.* 1*s.* 3¼*d.* according to Speed, or 240*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* according to Dugdale. The pro-





SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

perty now belongs to the earl of Sandwich. Not a single vestige of the conventual buildings remains. The south-west porch was taken down a few years since.

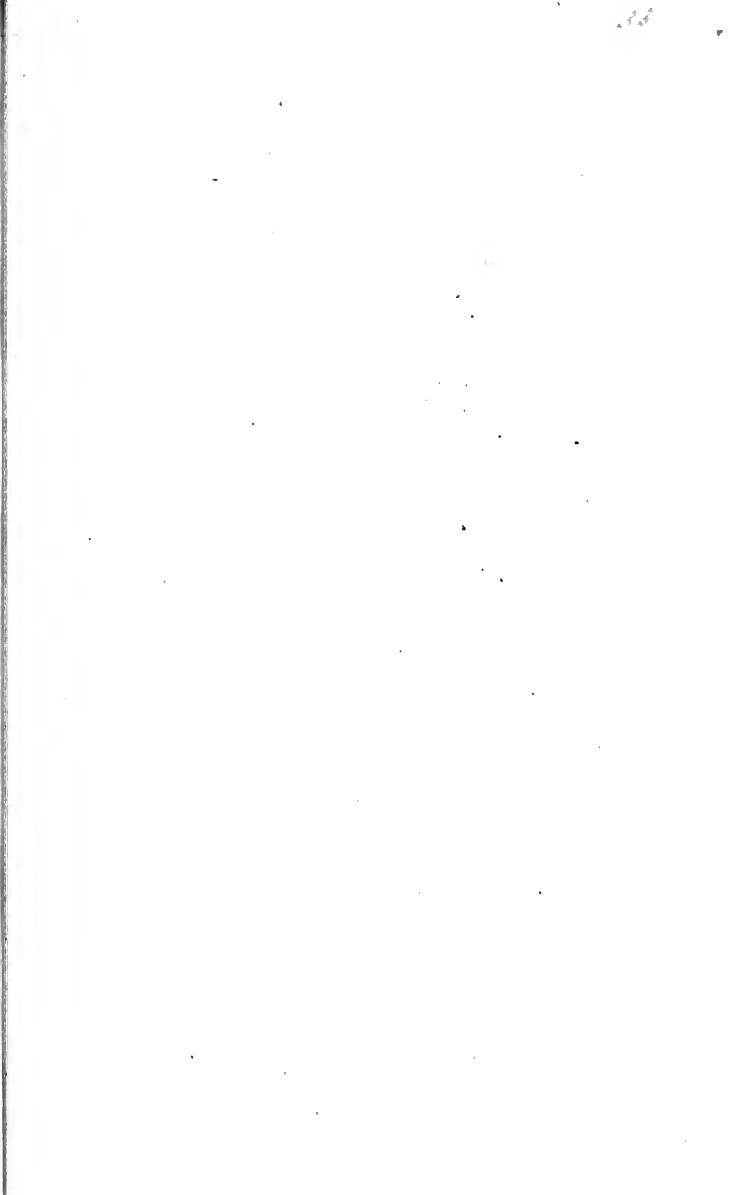
Black monks were settled here at the foundation of the priory. The Tironensian order was introduced from France by Archbishop Anselm. It is uncertain how long these "white monks" continued here, but it is probable that that order remained for a short time only; for after the second endowment of the priory by the countess of Clare, it was certainly a Benedictine house.

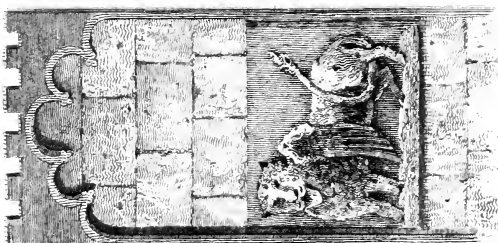
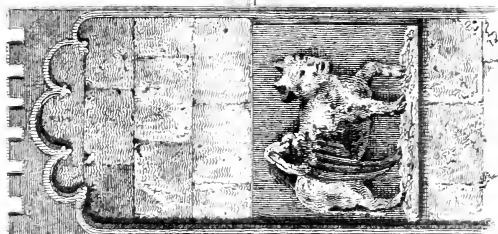
The prior of Saint Neot's had the patronage of the following churches; viz. Saint Mary's in the town of Saint Neot's, St. Mary's Eynesbury, Everton, and Auca, Huntingdonshire; Cratefield, Helmingham, and Ubbeston, Suffolk; Bendish, and Beecham-Well, Norfolk; Pillerton, Warwickshire; Boscumb, Cheldreton, Godsford, and Edworth, Bedfordshire. All these grants were confirmed by the bull of Pope Celestine, with the following stipulation; that the monks should "give meat and drink to all persons travelling the great road" from London to York. This convent had also property in Barnwell-All-Saints, and Barton-Saint-Andrews, St. Stephen's Norwich, Upwell, Granchester, Wing, Tempsford, Coton, Wyboston, Offord, Staplo, Huntingdon, Barford, Bushmead, Croxton, Abbotsley, Paxton, Waresley, &c.

We have mentioned, (on the authority of William Ramsay, a monk of Croyland, and some other ancient writers), that the body of Saint Neot was removed from Cornwall into Huntingdonshire, in the reign of king Edgar, when the priory was first founded. The late learned Mr. Whitaker,

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

with much bold conjecture, maintains that this transfer never took place. In our statement we have adopted the *positive* testimony of the above-mentioned writers, corroborated as it is by the weighty authority of Leland, the father of modern antiquaries, on his visit to the monastery of Saint Neot's, Huntingdonshire, a few years before its dissolution. Relying upon the same authorities, we proceed to trace the relics of this saint in the further wanderings by which his ashes were more than once disturbed. Towards the close of the tenth, or early in the eleventh century, a lady of large property, in the village of Eynesbury, named Lewin, or Lefwina, fearing the incursions of the Danes, took the remains of the saint in a casket suited to the purpose, and deposited them in the abbey of Croyland, by the side of the altar of the Virgin Mary. Some time afterwards, the brethren of Croyland, doubting as to the fact, the abbot ordered wax candles to be lighted, and broke open the chest in which it was reported they lay: within were found the skull, the collar-bones, the shoulder-blades, some bones of the thorax, with the bones of the legs and thighs. These relics Henry, the then abbot, removed (in A. D. 1213), from the spot where they before were, and placed them under an altar erected in the church of Croyland in honour of Saint Neot. Leland informs us, that, in more peaceful times, the remains were ultimately returned to Saint Neot's monastery. When he visited that place, however, early in the sixteenth century, he was not shewn the remains; but he mentions having seen "the interior tunic of Saint Neot, made of hair cloth in the Irish manner; and the comb of Saint Neot, made of a small bone two fingers in breadth, the teeth of fish





SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

being inserted so as to give it the appearance of the jaw of the pike."

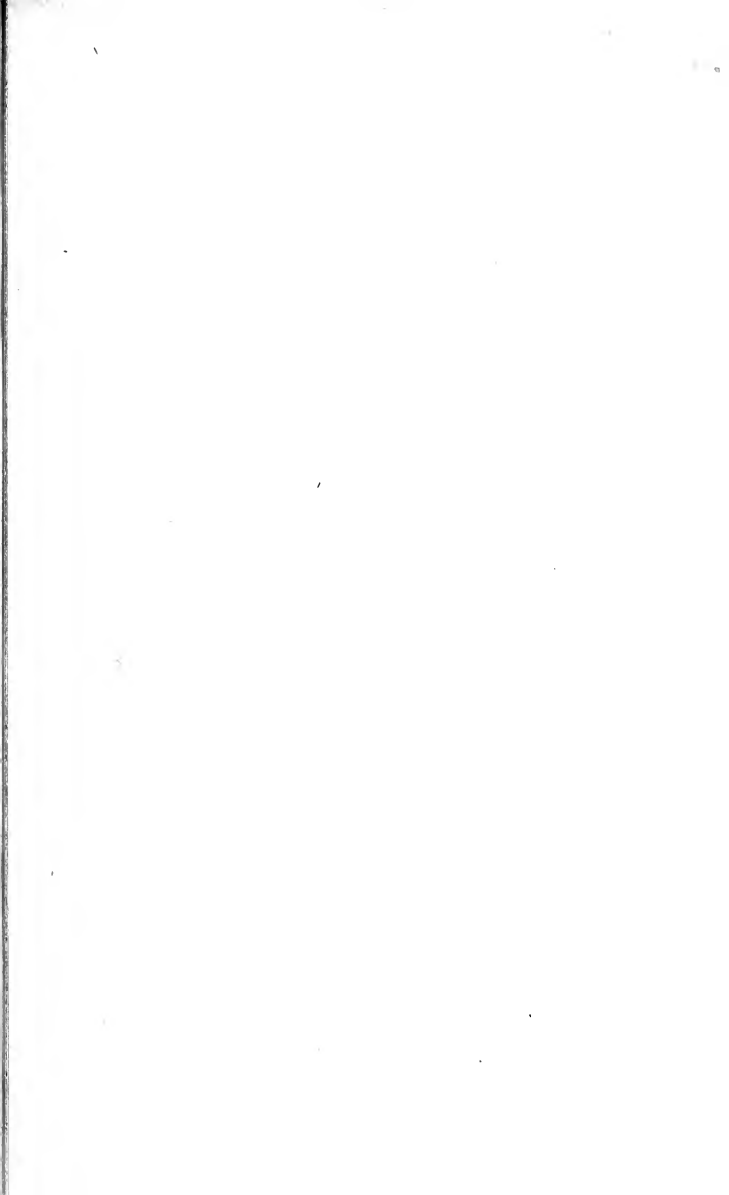
Such is the most probable account of the life of Saint Neot, and of the transfer of his body from Cornwall to the Huntingdonshire monastery. In the Cornish church, dedicated to this saint, is a tablet containing the following curious verses, in which these events are detailed with the most glaring anachronisms, and, (as is allowed on all hands), with a singular mixture of truth and falsehood: it is conjectured that they were written a short time before the reformation:—

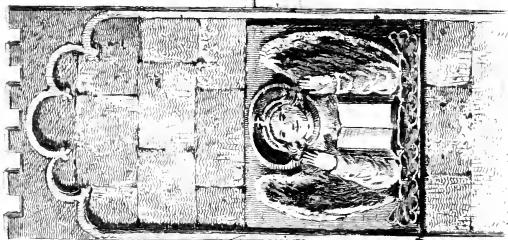
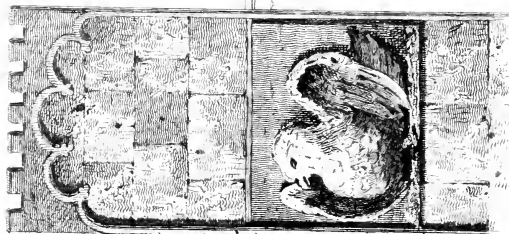
*Hic olim noti jacuere relictæ NEOTI,
Nunc præter cineres nil superesse vides;
Tempus in hæc fossâ carnẽ cõsumpsit et ossa:
Nomen perpetuum Sancte NEOTE tuum!*

Consuming time *Neotus'* flesh
And bones to dust translated,
A sacred tomb this dust enclosed
Which now is ruined.
Tho' flesh and bones, and dust, and tomb,
Thro' tract of time be rotten,
Yet *Neot's* fame remains with us,
Which n'ere shall be forgotten;
Whose father was a Saxon king,
Saint Dunstan was his teacher;
In famous Oxford he was eke
The first professed preacher,

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNEBURY.

That there in schools by quaintest terms
 The sacred themes expounded,
 Which schools by his advice the good
 King Alfred well had founded.
 But in those days the furious Danes
 The Saxon's peace molested,
 And *Neot* forced was to leave
 That place so much infested
 With hostile spoils. Then *Ainsbury*
 His place of refuge was
 Within the Shire of Huntingdon ;
 Where since it came to pass
 The for his sake the place from him
 Doth take its com̃on name ;
 The vulgar call it now *Saint Need's*,
 Their market town of fame :—
 Then Alfric built a monastery,
 To *Neot* 'twas behested ;
 And Rosey, wife to the Erle of Clare,
 With means the same invested
 For maintenance in after times :—
 Where long he did not stay,
 But thence, enforced by furious Danes,
 He forward took his way
 To Guerrier's-Stoke, for his repose,
 This place, so called of yore,
 But now best known by *Neot's* name,
 More famous then before ;
 For why ? a college here of clarks
 He had whose fame encreased ;





SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

When as his corpse was clad in clay,
And he from hence diceased,
Some say his bones were carried hence ;
Saint Need's will have it so,
Which claims the grace of *Neot's* tomb ;
But hereto we say, No!

Having brought down, to the period of the dissolution, the history of the remains of Saint Neot, and of the religious edifice censecrated, in Huntingdonshire, to his memory, we proceed to some curious specimens of Popish superstition, in the miraculous occurrences with which his monkish biographer has embellished his history. Most of these, if divested of their legendary colouring, would probably be found to have had their origin in some simple adventure.

Neot was so diminutive in his stature, that his cotemporaries described him as “ another Zacchæus :”

“ Magnus virtutum titulus ; sed corpore parvus,
“ Alter Zacchæus pro brevitæ suâ :”

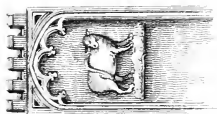
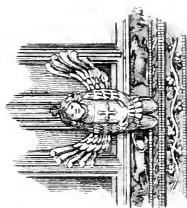
being so low in stature, he was accustomed to stand upon an iron stool when he chaunted the mass at Glastonbury ; and this footstool was long after preserved in that abbey as a sacred relic of this devout man. He was soon made sacrist. By chance, on a certain day, a man of high quality came to the abbey in the middle of the day, “ when the monks were accustomed to rest, and to lock up their gates.” In vain did he knock for admittance—no person heard the sound ; notwithstanding which he repeated the summons with such

36
SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

perseverance, that at last the loud knocking awoke the Sacrist Neot, who was officially reposing in the church. Hastening to the door, when scarcely roused from his slumbers, either the saint had forgotten his iron stool, or by some unlucky accident it had been removed from the church. The stranger continued to knock without, and Neot in vain attempted to reach the lock within. At last, in the midst of his extreme distress, the lock gradually descended from its position, and came down to the level of his monastic girdle; and thus he was enabled to open the door! The legend adds, that the lock continued for a long time afterwards in this lowered situation, as a testimony of the truth of the miracle. "In the soberer style of truth," as Mr. Whitaker has justly remarked, "he recollected his stool, fetched it from the high altar, and by mounting upon it was able to open the door easily. The lock was probably lowered in consequence of Saint Neot's distress, continuing lowered long after he was gone. Thus, the memorial of a little event in the life of the saint was shaped, by the plastic imagination of devotees, into a miracle that had never been wrought."

The next legend removes the scene of miracles from Glastonbury to Cornwall. Near the site of the hermitage to which this holy confessor retired, was a spring of clear water, which in the driest seasons never failed. In this crystal pool, this man of God perceived three fishes; but dared not to touch them till it should be revealed to him for what purpose they were placed there. After waiting in patience for heavenly directions, an angel appeared to acquaint him, that, as often as he should find occasion, he





SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

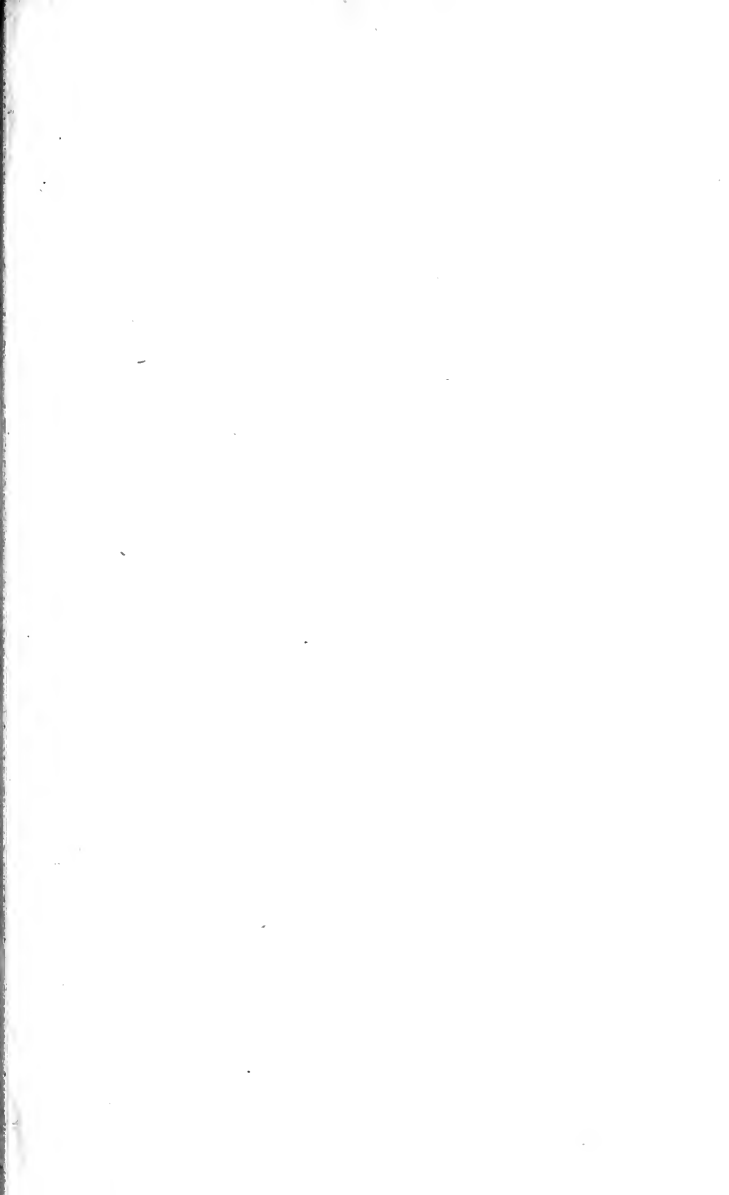
might take one, and only *one*. This condition being observed, he was assured that the supply should never fail ; but that, on his return to the well, he should find that the number of its finny inhabitants was still three, as in the first instance. Saint Neot kept himself within the limits of his permission ; nor would they have been violated, except through the indiscretion of his servant, Barius. It happened that our saint was afflicted with a grievous disorder, and was unable to take any sustenance. Barius, with a studious regard to the delicacy of his master's appetite, went to the well, and caught two fishes, which he cooked in different ways, boiling one, and broiling the other ; hoping, by this means, to induce him to eat for the recovery of his health. When Neot saw them, he was alarmed, and enquired with anxiety whence the two fishes came. His disciple, with honest simplicity, told his tale. " What hast thou done ?" said the saint. " Lo ! the grace of God is withdrawn from us : go swiftly, restore these fishes to the well, lest the Divine wrath hurst in rage upon us." The trembling servant conveyed them back to their element ; while Neot continued prostrate on the ground, engaged in earnest prayer, till Barius returned with the glad tidings that the fishes were disporting in the water as usual. Neot commissioned him to return and catch only *ONE* fish for his use ; which order having been complied with, no sooner had the saint tasted of the food than he was restored to perfect health.

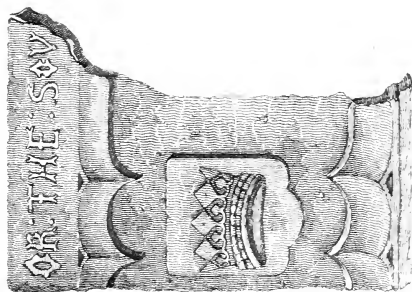
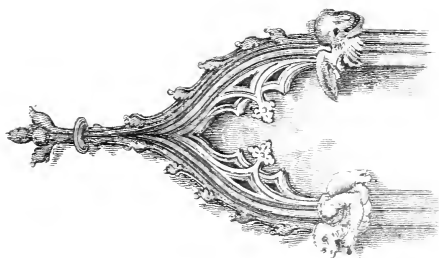
Afterwards it befel that some thieves came by night, and stole the oxen belonging to the (Cornish) monastery. When, therefore, the holy brethren wanted to use their ploughs, there were no oxen to draw them. The theft was

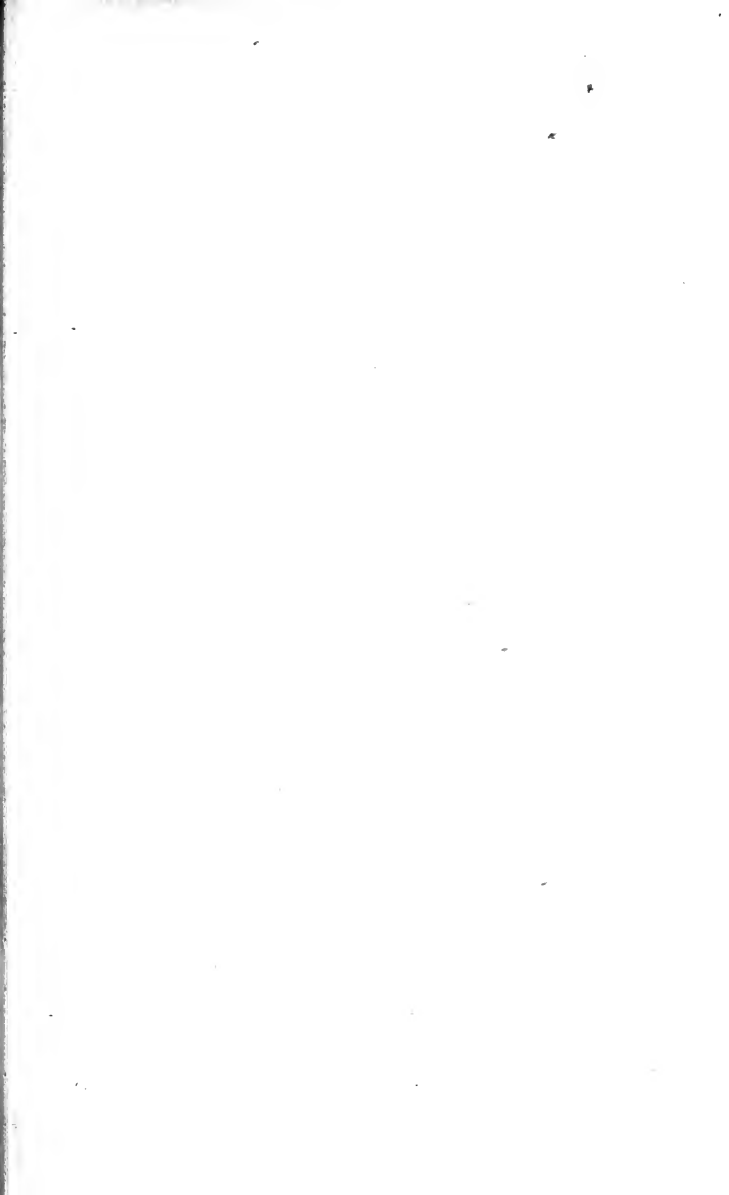
SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

reported to Neot, who exhorted the monks not to droop in sorrow over their loss. In this difficulty, many stags, with which the adjoining woodlands abounded, forgetting their savage nature, came and offered their necks to the yoke, and continued obediently to perform all the labours necessary for the support of the monastery. When unyoked in the evening, they repaired to their beloved pasture; but voluntarily returned each morning to their accustomed work. The report of so wonderful an event reached the ears of the thieves. With compunction in their hearts, and with terror in their minds, they repaired to the abbot, lamented their wickedness, and implored his pardon. They afterwards requested to wear the monastic habit, and spent their lives in devotional exercises. The stags were dismissed from their laborious work; but "concerning them," says Ramsay, "we have a marvellous report, that the whole progeny retains the signs of their having thus laboured; there is a ring of white like a yoke about their necks, and on that part which used to bear the yoke."

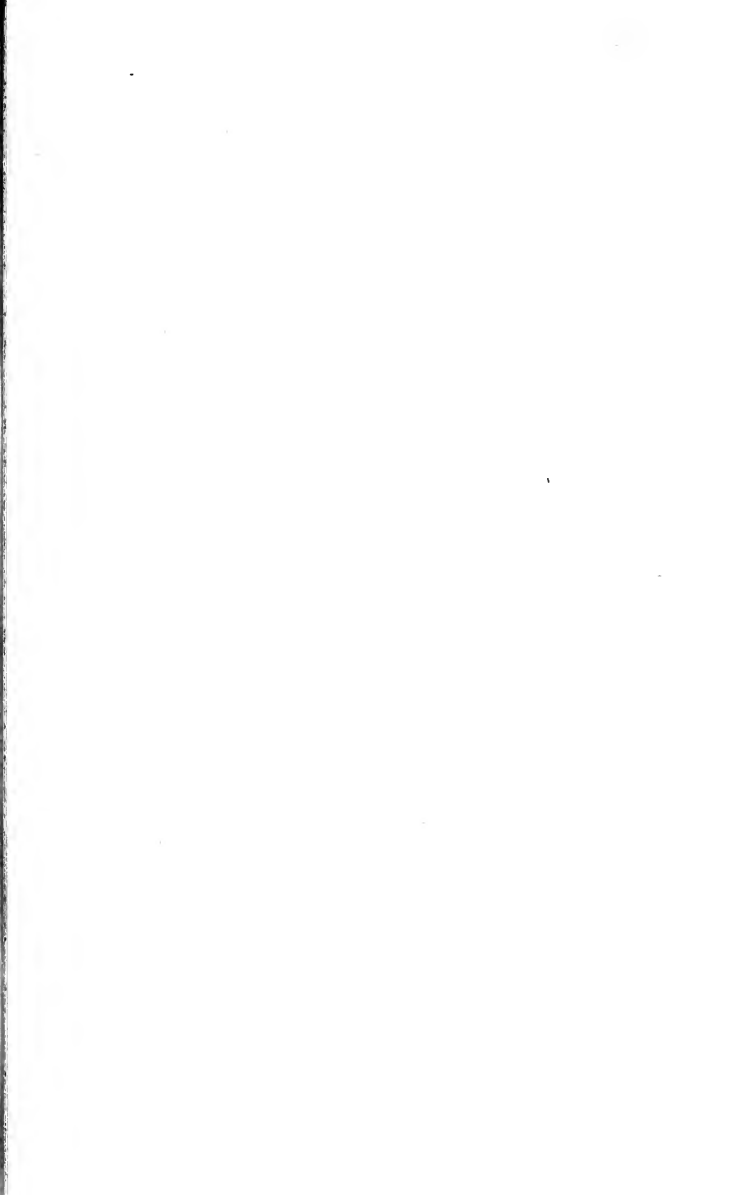
During the period of Neot's residence in Cornwall as an Anchorite, (before the foundation of his monastery there), he is said to have been accustomed to repeat the whole Psalter once each day, standing in a fountain of clear water near to his hermitage. The celebrity of this beautiful spring has been perpetuated by tradition: it is well known to the inhabitants of St. Neot's: it is still to be seen at the foot of a steep wood in a field not far to the west of the church, and an everflowing rill issues from it, which supplies the neighbouring village with water. "On a certain day," says his Croyland biographer, "when Neot was chaunting

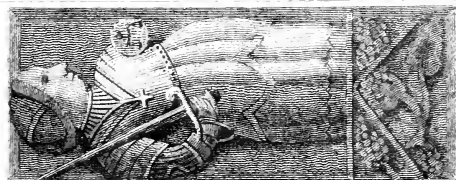
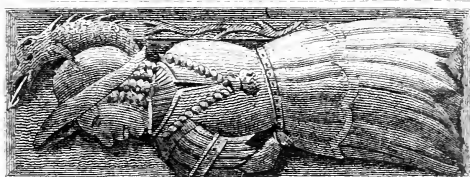
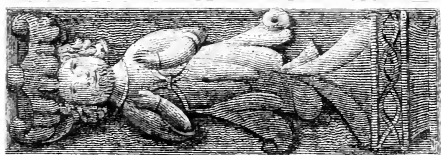












SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

the psalms, a trembling doe, flying through the thickets of the neighbouring forest, and bounding over the impassable underwood, fell down at the feet of the Saint, and by her anxious pantings implored that aid which she could not ask by any more intelligible signs. Beholding her subdued by so much terror the Saint afforded her his protection. The dogs followed in full chase, panting to tear her in pieces, and manifesting their fury by their loud barking; but when they saw her at the feet of Neot they fled to the thickets, and the Saint dismissed the doe in safety." The huntsman threw down his implements, and prostrating himself before the holy hermit, with prayers intreated his advice about his future life. By Neot's counsel he cordially relinquished the world and became a monk at the Convent of Saint Petroe: "and the very horn which he used to bear about with him (continues Ramsey), remains to this day a witness of the fact, being hung up in the church of the monastery."

The Saint had a neighbour, a man abounding in riches, but proud in heart, one who studied to oppress the inhabitants of Saint Neot's, and compelled them by threats, or by violence, to perform such service as the law had never imposed. It happened that the tenants were once driving the lord's wains, laden with corn. They had scarcely begun to move when a vehement wind came rushing among them, which forced wains, and oxen, and men, suddenly to turn and go back. Instantly they retreated, with the rapidity of an arrow. As soon as the rich man heard of the storm, he considered it as sent on account of his sin. He hastened to the Saint, implored pardon, and, by a perpetual donation, liberated the tenants of the church-lands from future service.

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

Such are the incidents which, founded (probably) upon some common occurrences in the life of Saint Neot, have been advanced, by credulity and superstition, to the dignity of miracles.

Eynesbury (though now only a village) must be considered as the mother town of Saint Neot's. It is a rectory in the gift of the earl of Sandwich. There was a church here (as we have before mentioned), at least as far back as the time of William the Conqueror; a manor is attached to it, the court rolls of which, in the possession of the present rector, may be traced nearly to the same period. The earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor of Eynesbury-Berkley's, Eynesbury-Buckley's, Eynesbury-Ferrar's, and Eynesbury-Crescener's: Francis Pym, esq. M. P. is lord of the several manors of Puttock's Hardwick, and Caldecot. The ancient church was struck by lightning; and, the tower falling down, it was rebuilt in the time of Charles the Second. It is a very plain unornamented structure; the tower is detached from the body of the church, with the chancel of which it is connected by a wall. On the north side of the chancel, near the altar, is a small ancient tomb or coffin, partly buried in the wall, without date or inscription; within this, it has been supposed, are the remains of Saer de Quincy, but the fact of its containing a body has not been verified. The floor of the church has formerly contained several brasses; all of which have perished with the exception of one, on the margin of which still remains the imperfect legend VALENTYNE FINCH WHO HAD BY THE this is certainly not older than the time of Henry

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

the Eighth. Puttock's Hardwick, and Caldecot, are two ancient manor-farms, within the limits of this parish.

Passing a small bridge, over the stream called Hen-brook, we enter Saint Neot's, immediately opposite to Saint Mary's Church. This noble structure is undoubtedly the most magnificent edifice in the county of Huntingdon; and indeed may be considered as one of the most elegant and symmetrical specimens of Gothic architecture with which we are acquainted. The precise era of the foundation of this edifice is not ascertained: from the shape of its arches, and the style of its ornaments, it is clearly to be classed with that light and airy Gothic which attained its greatest excellence in the reign of Henry the Seventh. The same taste, and many of the same devices, are to be observed in this building, which are so beautifully displayed in King's College Chapel, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster, and the interior of Great-Saint-Mary's, Cambridge. It was probably commenced about the middle of the fifteenth century; and there is reason to believe that the structure was finished, A. D. 1507; or about twenty-seven years before the dissolution of the Priory. Consequently it was the conventual church, and was doubtless built under the inspection of the monks. The same order of architecture is uniformly preserved throughout the whole building. The arches of the interior are supported by lofty pillars, broken into four slender shafts united at the spring of the arch by a fillet: the effect of these elegant columns has been materially weakened by a coating, which is intended to represent a veined marble, but which ill harmonizes with the chaste style of this beautiful edifice. The roof is of oak, and coeval with the building. On

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

one of the cross-springers appears the date, 1635, cast in leaden letters upon a board ; this probably refers to the period when the church was covered with lead, or underwent some considerable repairs. The whole roof is bordered by a beautiful wooden cornice, upon which are carved grotesque animals, mermaids, &c. ; and corresponding with the centre of each arch, is an angel holding either a book or an escutcheon in his hands, and bearing a cross pattée upon his head. Only one of these shields has any charge on the field ; viz. that over the eastern arch, on the south side of the nave, which is charged with a cross bottonnée. On the north side of the chancel is a small chapel, originally called Jesus' Chapel, which contains the fragment of a shrine, or sepulchral tablet, which tradition assures us formerly supported a chest, enveloping the relics of Saint Neot : if this (as there is reason to doubt) was not its designation, it was possibly a monument to the memory of the founder of the church. On this tablet is carved a regal crown ; and on the upper margin appears the imperfect inscription OR : THE : SOV, to supply the deficiencies of which, Mr. Whitaker has exercised much ingenious criticism, but which was, doubtless, the common Catholic legend, FOR THE SOVL. The cornice of the roof within this chapel contains the abbreviated inscription ih̄c many times repeated ; and the same device appears upon an escutcheon on each of the buttresses without ; this was the usual contraction for iēsūs or ih̄c̄sūs, the terminal (C) being used instead of (S), after the manner of the ancient Greek. Jesus' Chapel was formerly enclosed from the body of the church ; it was used as a school-room till 1745, in which year it was thrown open, with a laudable

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

attention to the harmony of the building. The floor of the church has contained several brasses; but two mutilated inscriptions alone remain. The most ancient of these is a slab of dark-blue marble, in the passage between the middle aisle of the south porch: its date can scarcely be more recent than 1350, and it is probably of greater antiquity; it was, consequently, removed from the old conventual church. Upon the face of the stone is a cross standing on a dog; the stem is represented as budding; the transverse beam and summit are elegantly ramified into trefoils. Around the verge is the following inscription, in Lombardic capitals.

Iohane la Sous-il gist issi
Prie pur la alme de lui
Et pur l'alme de lui priera
Cent jours de pardoun avera. +

In Jesus' Chapel is a mutilated brass for sir Robert Payne, knight, of Midlow, who died 1631: the shield which remains bears—azure, a bend regulé between six etoiles or, for *Payne*; there has been another—the coat of *Payne* impaling, vert, three stags trippant or, for *Rotheram*. In the north aisle there has been a brass for Thomas Lynde, and Alicia and Johanna, his wives, of the date 1527. By the chancel door is a flat stone, with an almost effaced inscription, which records the fate of an Irish lady, named Matthews, who fled her country in the troublesome time of James the Second, and died at St. Neot's, A. D. 1689.

The windows of Saint Neot's Church are divided into

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

four lights by perpendicular mullions, which, in the upper compartments, branch into trefoils, quatrefoils, &c.: they were formerly filled with stained glass, legends, and armorial bearings. At the west end of the north aisle, two windows contain the drapery of four full-length figures (probably saints) executed with considerable delicacy; the heads have been carefully taken away by some antiquarian pilferer. The western window, in the south aisle, is filled with the implements of torture; it is highly probable that its subject was the crucifixion: an angel, bearing a shield charged with the arms of the see of Canterbury, occupies the highest compartment. In this, and in the opposite window, we meet with the monogram M. R. in Saxon Capitals; in the first instance the cypher repeats inversely, the space between the intersection of the letters being elegantly pierced with foliated tracery; in the other the cypher is single, and is surmounted by a regal crown and scepter. This device appears to have been a compendious legend for the Virgin Mary; the same characters are not unfrequently affixed to catholic madonas, as an abbreviation for *MateR*, or *Maria Regina*. Two opposite windows, in the middle of the north and south aisles, appear to have been glazed at the expense of Robert Edyngton; in several compartments is depicted a wine-tun, (indicating, possibly, the trade of the donor), marked with an (r), which, in one instance, is fancifully placed against a scroll containing the name thus divided, *Robertus Edyng:tun senior*. There was formerly a legend in another window, stating that it was glazed at the expense of John and Robert Arnold, and Christiana and Alicia, their wives.

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

A stair-case conducts from the south aisle to a room over the south porch, called Dove's Chamber, where there is a small theological library for the use of the clergyman.

At the west end of the edifice rises an elegant tower, the altitude of which is 111 feet ; it is surmounted by four pinnacles, which rise about 25 feet higher. The buttresses consist of five ranges, and are crowned by pinnacles ; each range is faced with arcade panneling, of a double and single arch alternately ; the third and fifth stages are finished by a rich ogee canopy, fringed with crockets, and supported by grotesque corbels. The battlements are counter-embattled, and each is faced with a flower. The middle battlements are crowned by three pinnacles, and bear (upon a pannel with a cinquefoil head) emblematical figures of the four evangelists : on the southern central battlement is the angel of St. Matthew, on the northern the lion of St. Mark, on the western the ox of St. Luke, and on the eastern the eagle of St. John. This beautifully florid tower is banded by four rich zones of quatrefoils. Immediately under the clock, on the south side, is an angel supporting an escutcheon charged with a chevron ; which was, probably, the armorial bearing of the architect.

The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor of Saint Neot's, and derives his second title from the town. Monks' Hardwick, (a moated farm, formerly the seat of one of the Cromwells), and Wintringham (once the residence of the Paynes), are in this parish.

A handsome (though inconveniently narrow) bridge of three arches is thrown over the Ouse : the central arch is an elegant cycloidal curve, of forty-two feet span. It

SAINT NEOT'S AND EYNESBURY.

was originally constructed of timber, and was rebuilt of the same materials in the time of Richard the Second, A. D. 1389. The present stone bridge was formed, (there is reason to believe), out of the ruins of the monastery, in the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1588.

We have said that not a single vestige of the convent remains ; which is true as respects the edifice itself. There still exists, however, some curious ancient oaken pannels (taken, probably, from the interior of the monastery), which are embossed with some rude, but singular, figures. The first appears to represent a mendicant friar ; the second some female of distinction, possibly the foundress ; the third a warrior and his crest ; the fourth is, probably, a representation of justice ; the fifth is a monk in a devotional attitude. The costume of these figures is that of the fifteenth century.

In 1648, the earl of Holland was defeated, and taken prisoner at Saint Neot's, by the parliamentary forces.

Sir Robert Drope, lord mayor of London in 1414 ; sir John Gedney, lord mayor in 1427 and 1441 ; and Francis White, bishop of Ely ; and his brother, John White, chaplain in ordinary to king James ; were natives of this town.

[*For this account the Editor is indebted to the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.*]





EATON SOCON,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

EATON is a neat village upon the great north road, fifty-six miles from London.

Its church is a handsome edifice. The windows have been filled with the most beautifully stained glass ; of which a considerable portion still remains : the subjects are principally the legends of St. Etheldreda and of St. Nicholas. Most of the inscriptions are preserved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments. The floor has contained many brasses : the following remain—

I. A figure of a man, with a label from the mouth, thus inscribed—

Qui venturus es judicare vivos et mortuos.

By his side is a woman, with this label—

Tunc dñe dona nobis requiem sempiternam.

II. In the north aisle, upon the margin of a slab—

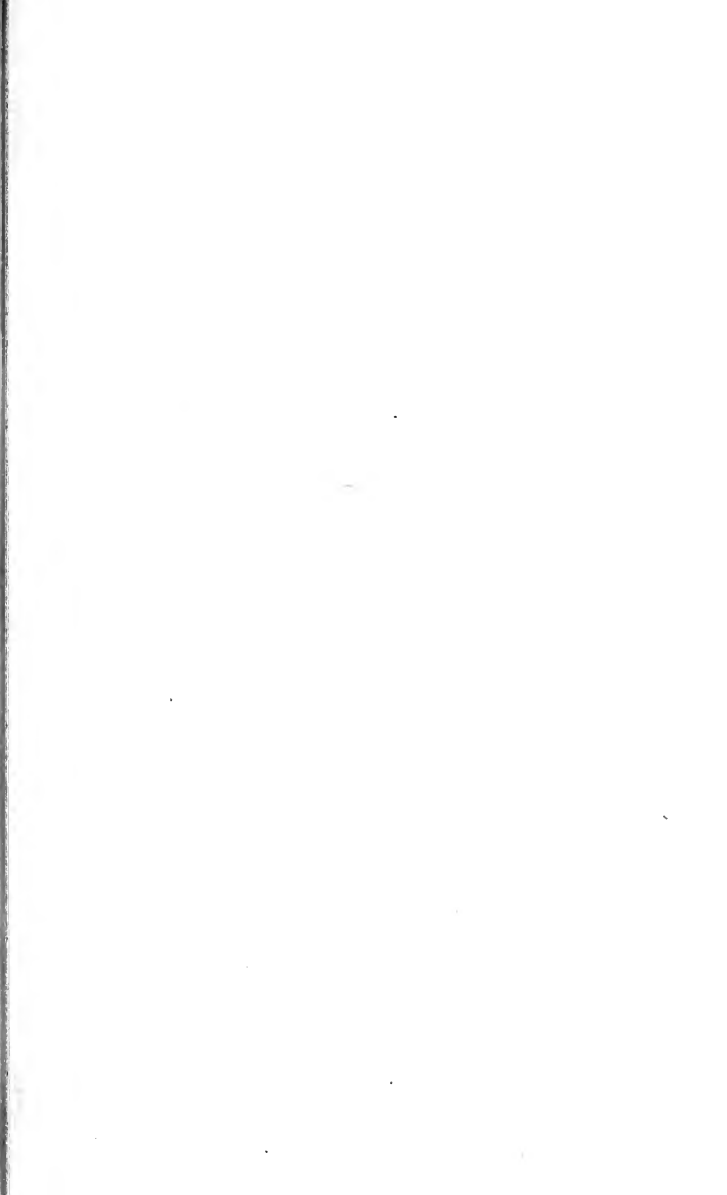
Hic jacet Johannes Coresgrave de Eton qui obiit 13 die mensis Septembr.....

A short distance from the church, upon the bank of the

EATON SOCON.

river Ouse, one mile from St. Neot's, are the remains of a curious elevated earth-work. It consists of a double keep, surrounded by a double fosse. These keeps are separated from each other by a deep trench, eighty feet wide. The northern keep is quadrangular, and at two of its angles may be traced the foundations of towers: the face of the northern vallum is represented in our engraving. The southern, or inner keep, approximates in its form to the quarter of a circle: it is considerably higher than the former; and in the centre of the area is a circular mound (which was probably the foundation of the great tower) eighty feet in diameter. Mr. King supposes that this was a Saxon earth-work; possibly it is of still earlier date, and was probably one of the Roman defences of the fords of the Ouse. In later times it was the site of the castle of the Beauchamp family. The first of this family, by whom Eaton Castle was occupied, was Milo de Beauchamp, youngest son of Hugh de Beauchamp, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Milo settled here in the reign of Henry I. and his castle was the residence of his descendants till A.D. 1291. In Leland's time the ruins belonged to lord Vaux, by whose family it was sold, in 1624, to Rowland Squire. In 1689, it passed to the Ashleys; and, in 1708, to the ancestors of the Duke of Bedford, who is the present proprietor.

In 1291 there was an hospital at Eaton: Speed mentions also a college, dedicated to *Corpus Christi*; but Tanner supposes that this was only a Gild to which belonged one or more chantry priests: the lands were rented at 7*l.* 16*s.* per annum, *Speed*; 7*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* *Dugdale*.





ALLINGTON CASTLE,

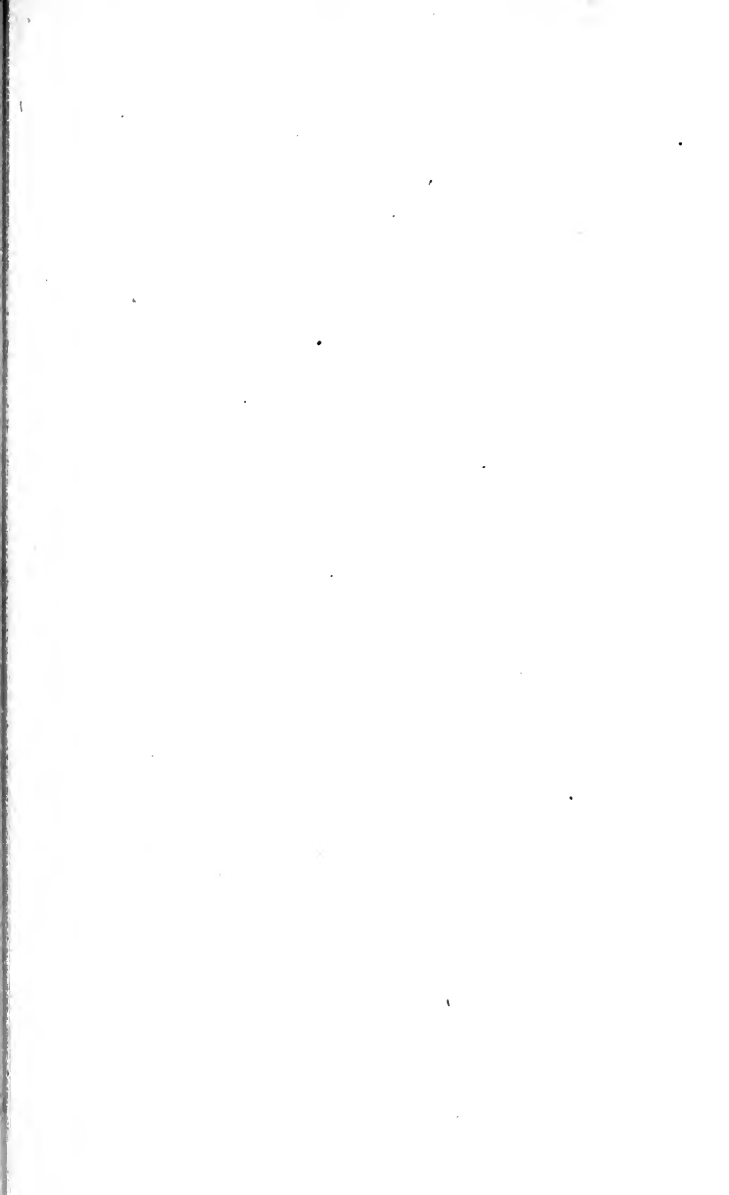
KENT.

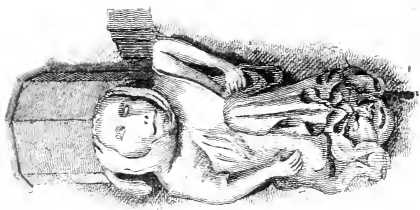
ON the banks of the Medway stand the ruins of ALLINGTON CASTLE ; which, according to Kilburne, was originally built in the Saxon times by the noble family of Columbar, but was afterwards razed by the Danes. After the conquest the manor was given to bishop Odo, and on his disgrace to the great earl of Warrenne, who is stated to have rebuilt the castle ; though this seems doubtful, as the famous sir Stephen de Penchester, constable of Dover castle, in the reign of Edward the First, and then owner of this manor, had the king's licence to fortify and embattle his mansion-house here. It afterwards passed to the *Cobhams*, and from them to the *Brents*, by whom it was alienated to Sir Henry Wyatt, a descendant from a respectable Yorkshire family, who lost seventeen manors and his liberty for engaging in the plot against Richard the Third, in favour of the earl of Richmond. At length, when success had crowned the attempts of the latter, he was released by the new king, and made this castle his residence. Here was born his accomplished son and successor, *sir Thomas Wyatt*. This gentleman, who was equally renowned as a scholar, a soldier, and a statesman, made this a " fair seat," and was visited

ALLINGTON CASTLE.

here by Henry the Eighth, with whom he was for some time a great favourite. His son, sir Thomas Wyatt, being deprived of his estates and life, for treason against queen Mary, this castle and manor became vested in the crown, and were granted by Elizabeth to John Astley, esq. master of her jewels: and from his family it passed to the lords Romney, and is now the property of the present earl.

When the Astleys fixed their residence at Maidstone, this castle was suffered to go to decay; and the park was thrown open and cultivated. The remains are extensive, but give the idea rather of a fortified dwelling than of a place of strength: they are now occupied in two tenements. The moat still exists, as does the ancient entrance gateway erected by the Cobhams. Though standing within a few yards of the river, the ruins are nearly excluded from it by a range of trees: one of the round towers is very large.





ANCIENT SCULPTURE IN WESTBERE CHURCH,

KENT.

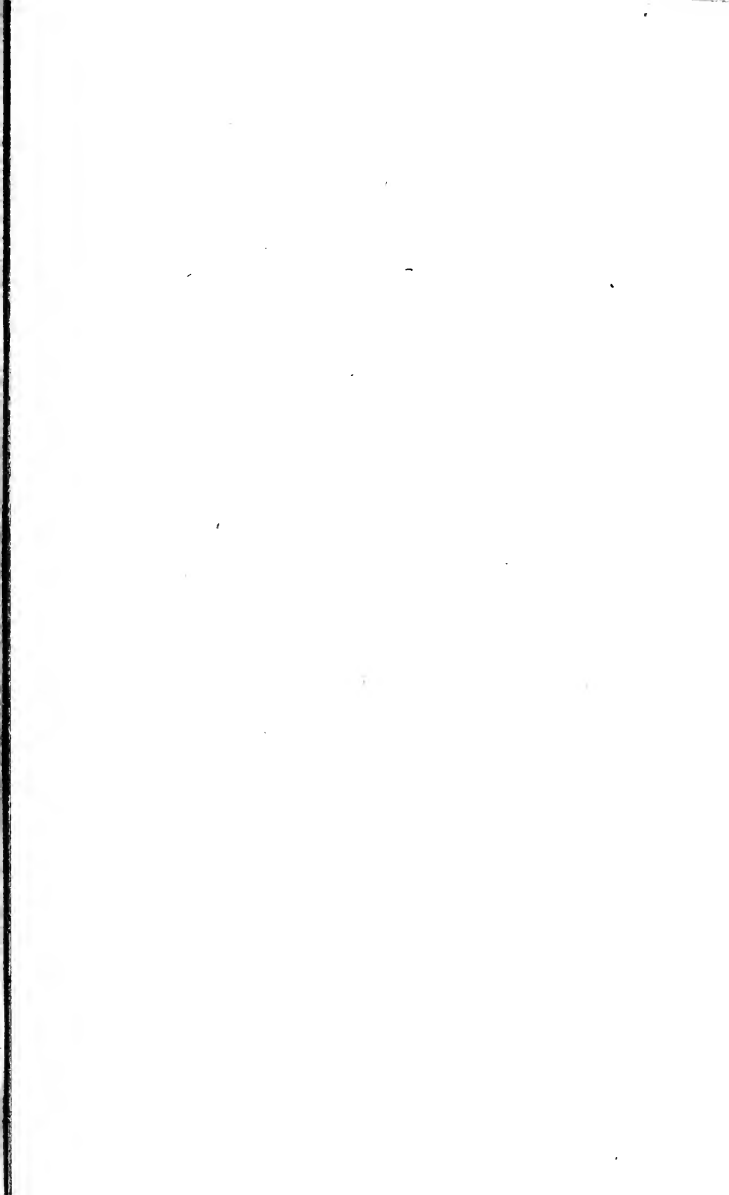
THE village of Westbere is situated four miles east-north-east of Canterbury; the capital of the county of Kent, and the metropolitan see of the archbishop, who is primate of all England. This city is situated in a pleasant valley, about one mile wide, between hills of a commodious size; besides which the river Stour runs through it, whose streams often dividing and uniting again, water it more plentifully, and form islands of various sizes, in one of which the western part of the city stands, which renders the soil rich and the air good.

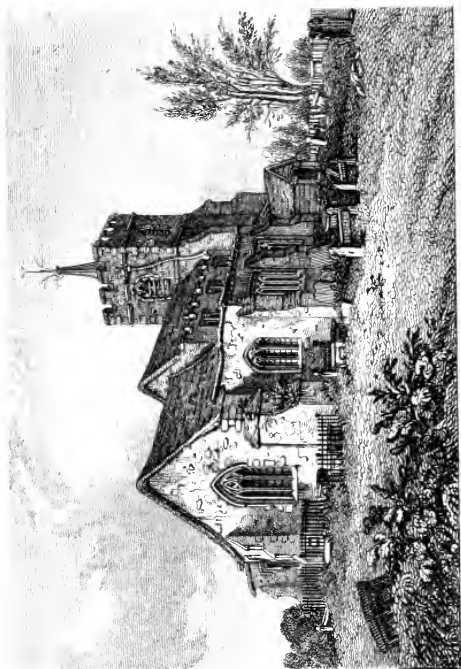
The origin of this distinguished city is too remote to be satisfactorily ascertained. It was certainly in existence previous to the arrival of the Romans in Britain. It was called by them *Dinovernum* and *Davenoum*, which name some derive from the British word *Durwhern*, which signifies a rapid stream, and to have been applied to this river, because the Stour here flows with some impetuosity. There are some historians who affirm that this city was built by one Rudherbebro, or Lud Rudibras, 900 years before the Christian *Æra*.

ANCIENT SCULPTURE IN WESTBERE CHURCH.

Many coins and specimens of Roman pottery have been found in various parts of this city, together with tessellated pavements of beautiful workmanship. The walls contain Roman bricks in abundance ; and there were three semi-circular arches formed with the same materials, standing about twenty years ago.

Interesting as the specimens of antiquity found in Canterbury and its immediate neighbourhood, unquestionably are, and though they are undoubtedly of very early date, yet it must admit of some doubt whether this *Ancient* sculpture, preserved in the little church of Westbere, about four miles distant from Canterbury, does not exceed all of them, whether considered as unique specimens of carving, or as laying claim to our notice as reliques of antiquity ; these appearing to be some of the earliest examples of the art of sculpture in its infancy, at least in this part of the island, probably among our Saxon ancestors, about the era of their first conversion to christianity.





The Church of St. Mary, 1840

St. Mary's Church, 1840

1840

ABBAY AT KING'S LANGLEY,

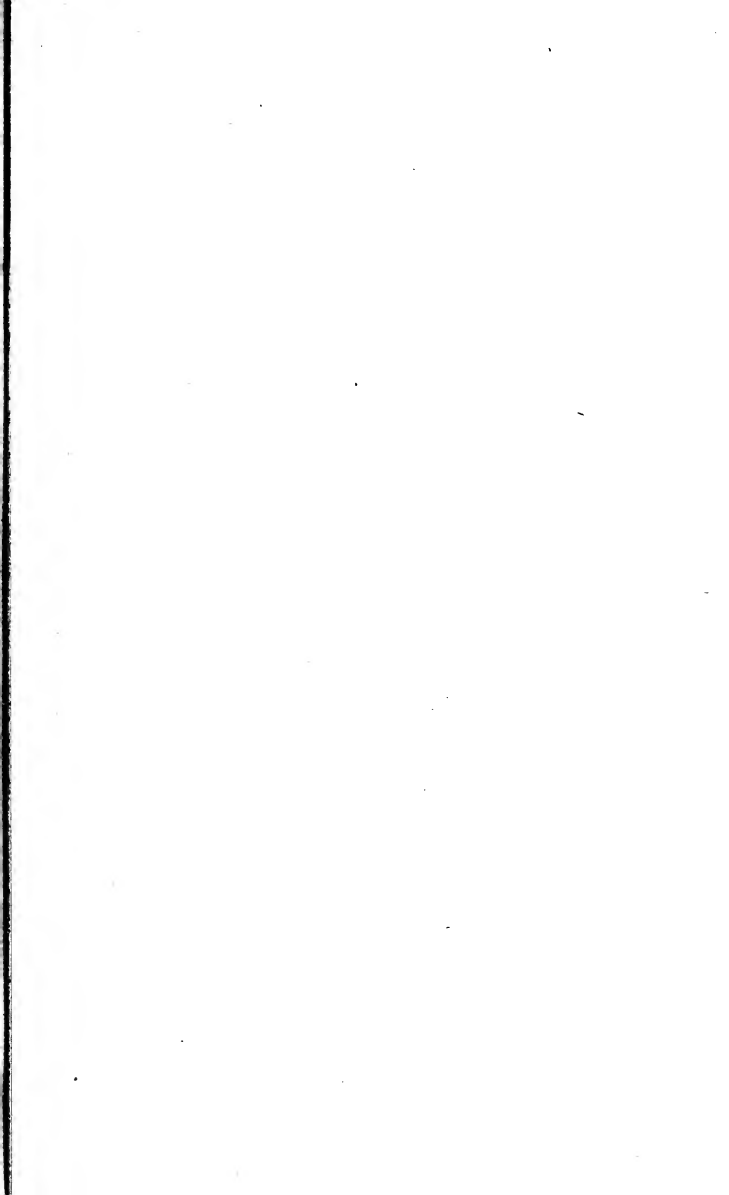
HERTFORDSHIRE.

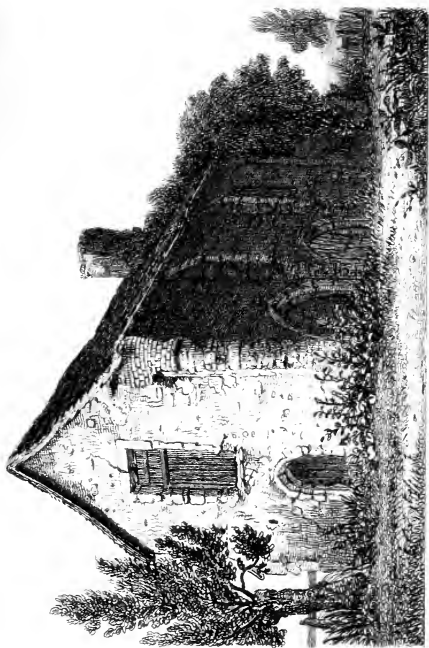
KING'S LANGLEY is a small irregular village situated on the high road to Aylesbury and Buckingham, and nearly opposite to Abbot's Langley, but on the other side of the Gade River. Though now of little importance, it was formerly a residence of the English sovereigns, who were owners of the manor ; and one of whom, Henry the Third, built a Palace here, in which Edmond of Langley, fifth son of Edward the Third, was born. Very few traces of this building remain, and they are principally confined to a line of foundation wall, which includes a considerable plot of ground, and evinces the building to have been of a square form.

Part of the site is now occupied by a farm-house of no very prepossessing appearance, which exhibits the ancient bake-house, and some other vestiges of the domestic offices of the Palace : its situation is high and pleasant. The estate, which consists of between six and seven acres, and has been for some time let to a respectable brewer in the village, is the property of Mrs. Mary King, daughter and heiress of Mr. Thomas King, who died in January 1805. While the Palace continued in the crown, it was frequently the abode of the sovereign ; and Stow informs us that Richard the Second, in the fifteenth year of his reign, passed

ABBEY AT KING'S LANGLEY.

his Christmas here, in company with his queen, four bishops, four earls, the duke of York, many lords, and fifteen ladies. That unfortunate prince was also buried in the church at Langley, after his assassination at Pontefract ; but Henry the Fifth removed his body to Westminster.





KING'S LANGLEY CHURCH,

HERTS.

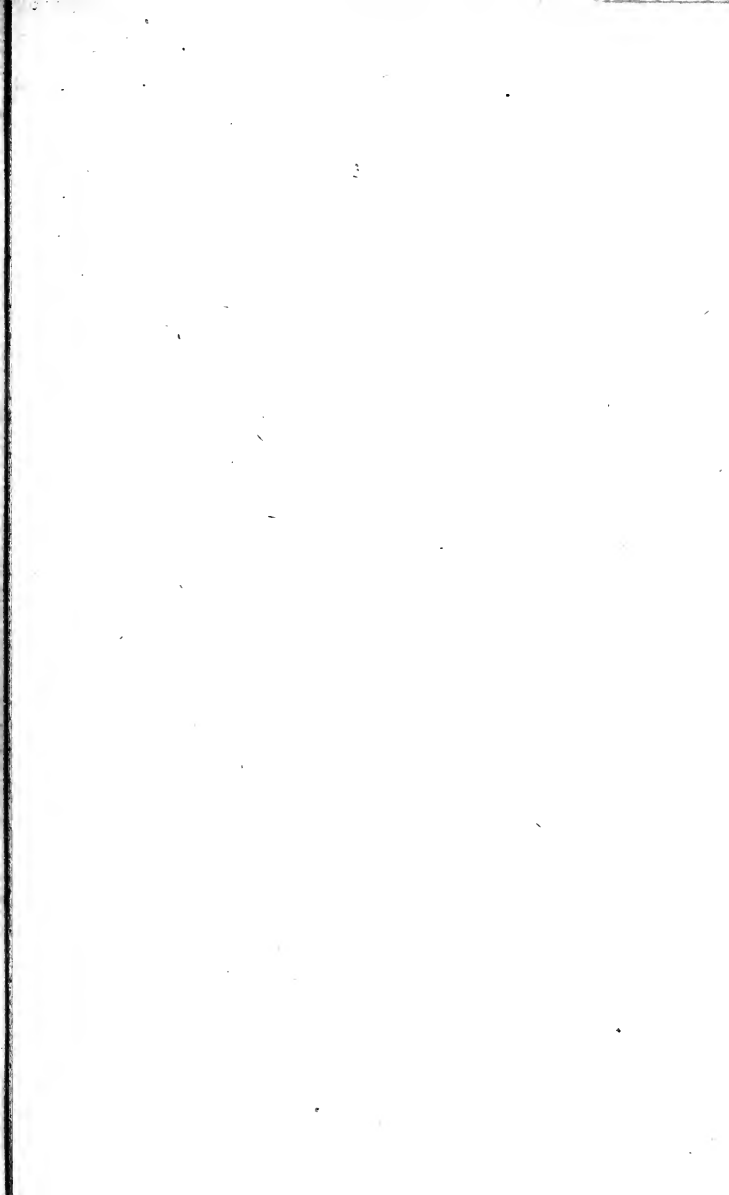
THIS church consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive embattled tower at the west end, which was originally open to the nave by a pointed arch, rising from clustered columns. About the middle is another large pointed arch, dividing the nave and chancel, which are separated from the aisle by five plain pointed arches on each side, mostly supported on octagonal towers, but varied on the north by clustered columns. The east window consists of three lights; the centre light terminates in a trefoil, the others in quatrefoils. The windows of the nave are small and of a square form, though divided into trefoil-headed lights.

Among the ancient monuments in this edifice is a very large altar-tomb of free-stone, in the east angle of the north aisle, having the recumbent, but greatly mutilated effigies of a *knight* and a *lady*: the latter on the right hand. The knight is in armour, with a shirt of chain-work, his hands folded across his body as in prayer. On his left breast is a crescent; and on each shoulder his arms, on a cross, five mullets, with a crescent for difference: the legs and thighs are broken off and gone, and the head is loose and much

KING'S LANGLEY CHURCH.

defaced. The lady has on a flowered robe, and over it a long cloak fastened across the neck, from which is pendant a chain and small cross. On her left side is a crescent; and on her right, a saltire engrailed; below which, on the folds of the cloak, are the same arms as on the knight's shoulder. The hands, which have been raised as in prayer, are broken off, and the countenance is much defaced. The head-dress is of an angular form, of the time of Henry the Seventh. On the west and south sides of the tomb are shields of the above arms, in square compartments, with trefoils in the angles: on one of the shields the arms are impaled. This is probably the tomb of *sir John Verney*, of Pendley; who was sheriff of Herts and Essex in the fourteenth of Henry the Second.

The church contains several other ancient and curious monuments.





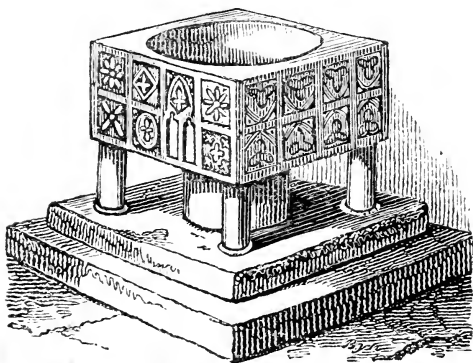
BERKHAMPSTEAD CASTLE,

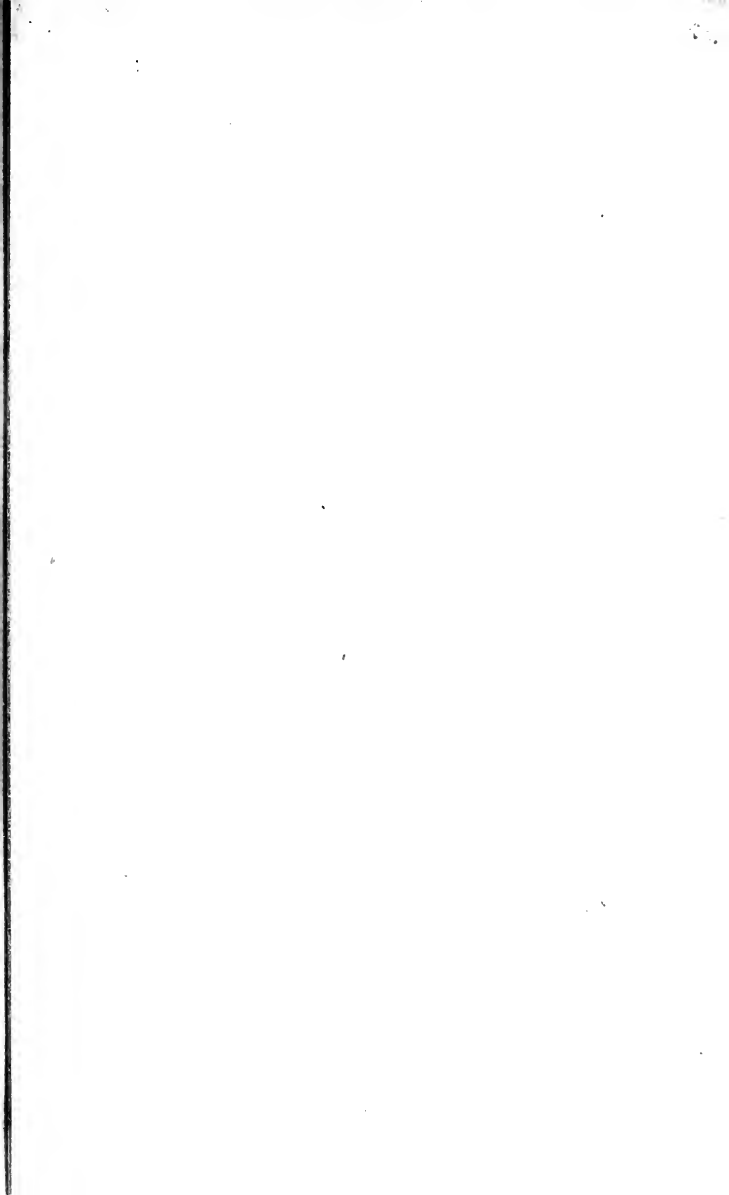
HERTFORDSHIRE.

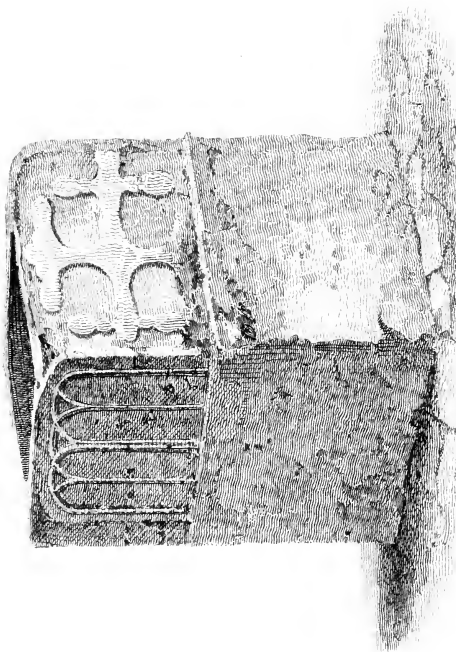
THIS Castle, erected by the Saxons, was enlarged and strengthened with additional outworks by the earl of Montaigne, but in the time of his son and successor, William, who had rebelled against Henry the First, it was seized, with all his other possessions in England, and as it is generally stated, razed to the ground. It is however extremely probable that the demolition was only a partial one, and that the Castle was again fitted up for a royal residence, either in the time of Stephen, or very early in the reign of Henry the Second, as the latter certainly kept his court at Berkhamstead. Berkhamstead Castle was situated on the east side of the town, and though the buildings are now reduced to a few massive fragments of wall, the remains are still sufficient to evince the ancient strength and importance of this fortress. The ramparts are very bold, and the ditches still wide and deep, particularly on the north and east sides, though partly filled up by the lapse of centuries. The works are of a circular form, and include about eleven acres. The inner ballium was also environed with a deep fosse, including the buildings, of which only the foundation of one small apartment, and a few shapeless masses of wall, now remain. The general

BERKHAMPSTEAD CASTLE.

thickness of the walls seems to have been from eighteen to twenty feet. The keep was a circular tower occupying the summit of a high and steep artificial mount, and this was also moated round. Large trees are now growing by the side of the mount as well as on many parts of the outward rampart and declivities of the ditches : other parts are covered with underwood, and in many places so thick as to be impassable. The inner court is now an orchard, and the outer is cultivated as a farm : a small cottage, with a few out-buildings, now occupy a portion of the ground once the residence of princes and sovereigns. Strongly as this castle was fortified it could never have been maintained after the invention of cannon, it being commanded by eminences still higher than itself on the north and north-east sides. Near the rampart, on the west side, flows the little river Bulbourne.







Engraved by J. G. Smith from a drawing by G. S. Phipps for the Antiquarian Library.

Antiquarian Library, Camden Place, London, 1800.

Published by the Antiquarian Library, Camden Place, London, 1800.

ANCIENT FONT AT HERON-GATE, OR EAST HORNDON CHURCH,

ESSEX.

THE church at East Thorndon, or East Horndon, is a small irregular brick building, apparently constructed at different periods, and having a tower at the west end strengthened by massy buttresses. The centre consists of a nave and chancel; the latter has an octagonal ceiling of wood, and is ornamented with carved shields of arms, roses, and other figures. On the south side are chapels of the Tyrell and Petre families: in the former, on a flat stone, is a quaint Latin inscription, in memory of sir John Tyrell, knt. who suffered greatly for his adherence to Charles the First. The following is the English translation:—

Upon him
Once decimated,
Twice imprisoned,
Thrice sequestered,
He holds his peace
As oft as plundered,
Here lieth buried,
JOHN TYRRELL, knight.

He died in March, in the year 1645, aged 82. Dame

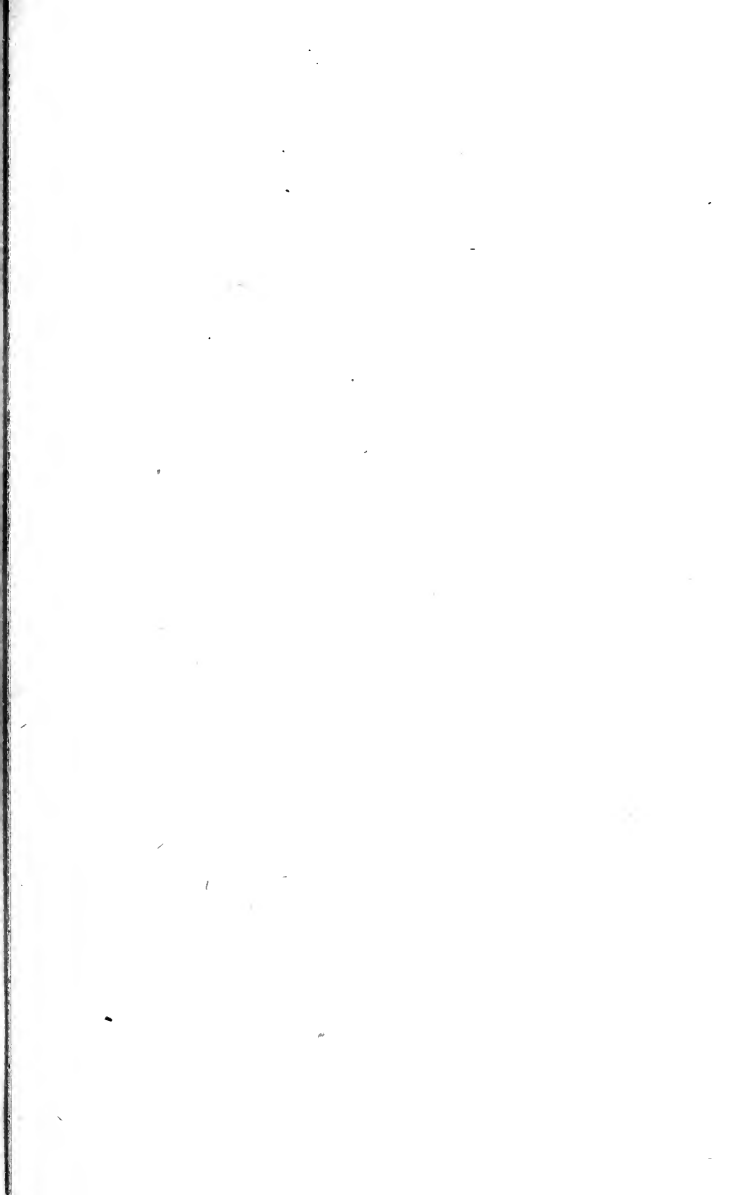
58

ANCIENT FONT.

Martha his wife died 27th December, 1670, in the 98th year of her age.

On the North side are also two chapels, one of which is much ornamented, and contains an ancient mutilated monument, having the date 1400 on a rim of brass, most of which is worn away. This is supposed to have been erected in memory of the Tyrells, who were lords of the manor of Heron, in this parish. Another mutilated monument commemorates sir John Tyrrell and his wife, with the date 1422.

The font, a square massy stone, is carved with intersecting arches, and other ornaments.





DMA BRIG
ET M M M GG
TAVR AVRELIAN
VS DD PRO SE
ET SVIS MAGG

ROMAN ALTAR AT TRINITY COLLEGE,

CAMBRIDGE.

THE noble and magnificent establishment of Trinity College occupies the site of several hotels, as well as of the two ancient and considerable societies, St. Michael's and King's Hall. The former was founded by Harvey Aungier, of Stanton, in Suffolk, who purchased a spacious mansion, which stood near the south-west corner of the great court of the present college; and endowed it with the small parish of St. Michael's, in which it stood, and two tenements for the maintenance of a master and four fellows. In the reign of Edward the Third its possessions were considerably augmented by John de Illegh, one of the founder's executors.

King's Hall derived its origin from the munificence of Edward the Third, who endowed it for a master and thirty fellows, and placed them on the north side of the present college, in a spacious mansion, which was afterwards enlarged, and extended to the river. In this building the court of Richard the Second resided, when that monarch held his parliament in this town.

The dissolution generated much confusion among the students of Cambridge. But Henry the Eighth made great additions to the revenues of this place, and erected the

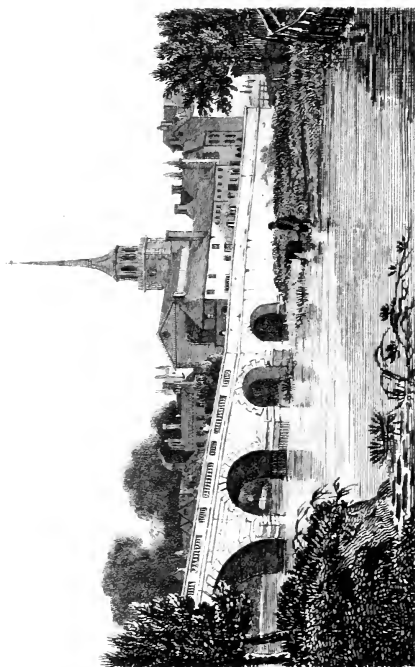
62

ROMAN ALTAR AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

present spacious college by charter, dated December the 19th, 1546, and dedicated it to the holy and undivided Trinity. The endowments given by Henry were augmented by his daughter, queen Mary; and the persons they maintain are upwards of four hundred.

The buildings of this college inclose two spacious quadrangular courts, the principal of which is 334 feet by 325 west and east, and 287 by 256 north and south. The magnificent tower gateway, at the entrance, is ornamented with a statue of Henry the Eighth. On the north side of this court is the elegant chapel, erected by the sister queens Mary and Elizabeth. The altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting of St. Michael and the Devil, by West. This is placed under a magnificent roof of Norway oak, supported by Corinthian pillars: the pediment is richly carved, with flaming urns on the summit, and decorated with wreaths and flowers beautifully sculptured.

The interior of the library is probably unequalled by any apartment appropriated to a similar purpose in Europe. A spacious staircase, with steps of black marble, and wainscotted with cedar, leads from under a piazza to the entrance at the north end. At the bottom of the stairs is an interesting collection of various ancient stones, &c. with inscriptions, the most striking among which is the Roman altar, here presented to the reader.



St. Peter's Bridge

Engraved by J. P. W. & Co. from a drawing by W. P. W. & Co. New York, N. Y.

WALLINGFORD,

BERKS.

THIS is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Gualhen of the Britons, and was afterwards undoubtedly a Roman station. The outer work of the castle here is evidently Roman, and in a fragment of the wall at the entrance the stones are laid herring-bone fashion, just as in the walls of Silchester. Wallingford is situated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a long stone bridge of considerable antiquity, supported by nineteen arches. This fabric, from its appearance, seems to vie with the oldest structure of the kind on the river, though the time of its erection cannot be ascertained. The pointed angular sterlings on the upper side, are so well constructed as to be able to resist the most violent floods, and the whole appears to be of immense strength. Near the river side the mouldering ruins of the ancient castle may still be discovered. By a passage in Domesday Book there appears to have been 276 houses in the town, which number continued to augment till about the year 1348, when the inhabitants were considerably diminished by a dreadful plague. Some idea may be formed of the importance of Wallingford from Leland, who describes it as being sur-

WALLINGFORD.

rounded with a wall "going in compase, a good mile or more," and says that by the patents and donations of Edward, earl of Cornwall, and lord of this manor, "there were fourteen parish churches in Wallingford, and there be men alive that can shew the places and cemeteries where they all stood;" though in Leland's own time these churches were considerably reduced in number: St. Mary's, St. Leonard's, and St. Peter's, still remain; the latter was rebuilt about forty years ago, and was ornamented with its spire, of a very singular form. During the civil wars, when the town was garrisoned for the king, two churches were entirely destroyed, and only a small part of another left standing. The building of Culham and Dorchester bridges is said to have contributed to the decay of Wallingford, as great part of the traffic was by that means removed to Abingdon, and other contiguous places. Wallingford at present consists of two principal streets, which, as a place of antiquity, is not without its share of old houses. It is supposed to contain about eighteen hundred people, who are chiefly employed in agriculture and malt-making. Much of its improvement is owing to the late sir William Blackstone.



*View of the
Mountain of St. Peter
from the
Village of St. Peter*

PONT Y PRYD,

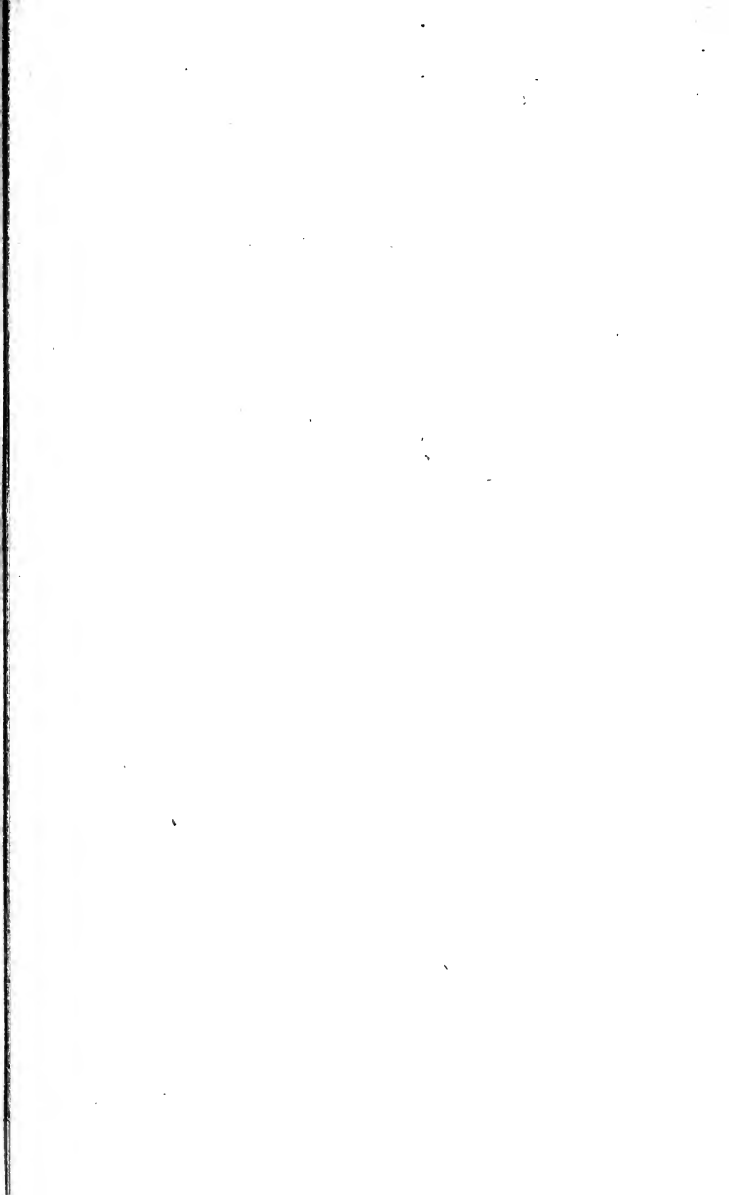
GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE surprising and judicious construction of this bridge over the river Taafe, never fails to interest every stranger in a particular manner. Cardiff, and its ruined castle, however, generally engages the first attention of the curious antiquary, as from this place this bridge is distant about eleven miles: Cardiff is also situated on the river Taafe, over which there is a handsome new stone bridge, of five arches; but the view of this excites no uncommon ideas, nothing of surprise. Cardiff has been for ages the residence of princes, the seat of government and judicature, and the scene of many remarkable actions and events. In the long list of the ancient princes of Glamorgan, we find the illustrious name of Caradoc (Caractacus,) the renowned prince of the Silures, who for nine years made so noble a stand against Ostorius, and the powerful legions of Rome. The present castle, now mostly in ruins, was erected by Robert Fitzhamon, after the conquest of this part of the country, about the year 110, who made it his residence, and held his courts of chancery and exchequer here. In the tower of this castle, Robert, duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus, was cruelly confined 26 years. A great part of this ancient struc-

PONT Y PRYD.

ture was some years since thoroughly repaired by the late marquis of Bute, who made it his residence.

To the honour of the principality, the new bridge, or Pont y Pryd, which generally attracts the notice of most visitors to Cardiff, &c. is also the work of a native, and is a singular instance of the skill and ingenuity of a country mason, and obscure individual, of the name of Edwards, who was living in 1773. This bridge, thrown over the river Taafe, consists of one single arch, the segment of a circle, of 140 feet in the span. The keystone from the spring of the arch is 34 feet high; and, prior to the construction of iron bridges, it was consistently supposed to have been one of the widest bridges in the world. Exclusive of its architectural merit, it never fails to excite astonishment in the observer, when considered as the plan and execution of untaught genius. Had the remains of such an arch been discovered among the ruins of Greece and Rome, the learned antiquaries in general would doubtless have exerted themselves for the purpose of discovering the architect. Honest William Edwards, however, lived long in relative obscurity among his native mountains; though by a son of his, a bridge has recently been erected over the Uske, at Newport, which for solidity and elegance, it is said, may vie with any in Europe.





KINGSTON MARKET PLACE,

SURREY.

KINGSTON is a considerable town, consisting of two principal streets and several smaller ones. The erection of many modern houses, intermixed with those of a more ancient date, gives it an appearance of irregularity, rather disagreeable; but on the whole it may be considered as a well-built neat town: the houses are in general low and rather mean. The market was granted by the charter of James the First, and is held on Saturday. The Market-Place is spacious, at the north-end of which stands the Town-Hall, detached from all other buildings. The market is held in the lower part, which is chiefly open; but the south end is closed in the time of the assizes, and used by the judges on the crown side. The room above is appropriated to the judges. The side room above is appropriated to the judge, who sits at Nisi Prius, and the north end of the latter is the Grand Jury-room, which at other times is used by the Corporation. The judges, who always hold the Lent Assizes here, have frequently complained of the inconvenience of these courts; and it must be confessed that they make a bad figure compared with the magnificent buildings which have been erected in some other counties. The Front is decorated by a statue

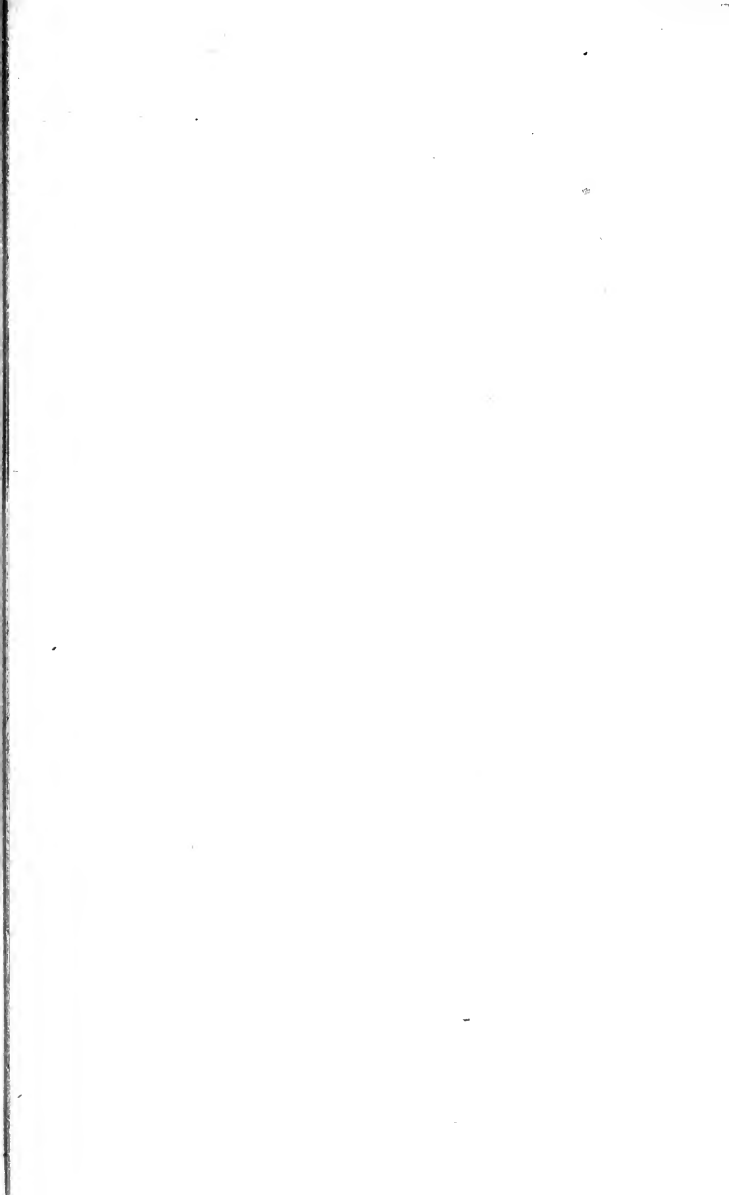
166

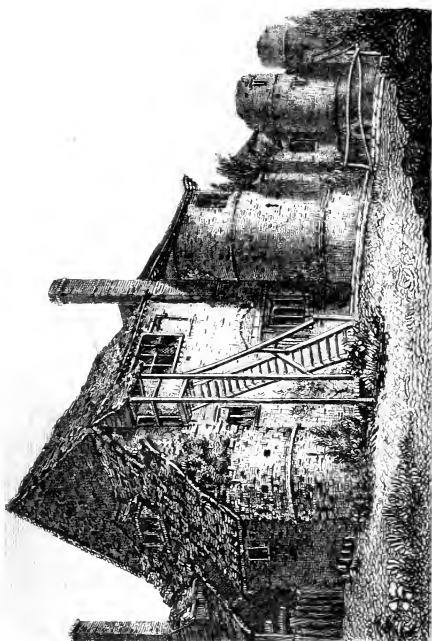
KINGSTON MARKET PLACE.

of queen Anne ; and in the hall is a portrait of the same princess.

Some of the Saxon kings are said to have been crowned in this market-place, and on the north side of the church is placed a large stone, on which, according to tradition, the monarchs sat during the ceremony. Among the Kings crowned here, Mr. Lyson enumerates Edward the Elder, Anno Domini 900; his son Athelstan, 925 ; Edmund, 940 ; Eldred or Edred, 946 ; Edwy or Edwin, 955 ; Edward the Martyr, 975 ; and Ethelred, in 978. The figures of many of these Kings were preserved till they were destroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730, which stood on the north side of the church.

In 1808 an act passed for enlarging or rebuilding this structure, but it has not yet been carried into execution.





The Castle of St. John, near the town of St. John, N.B.

Engraved by J. H. St. John

TUNFORD MONASTERY,

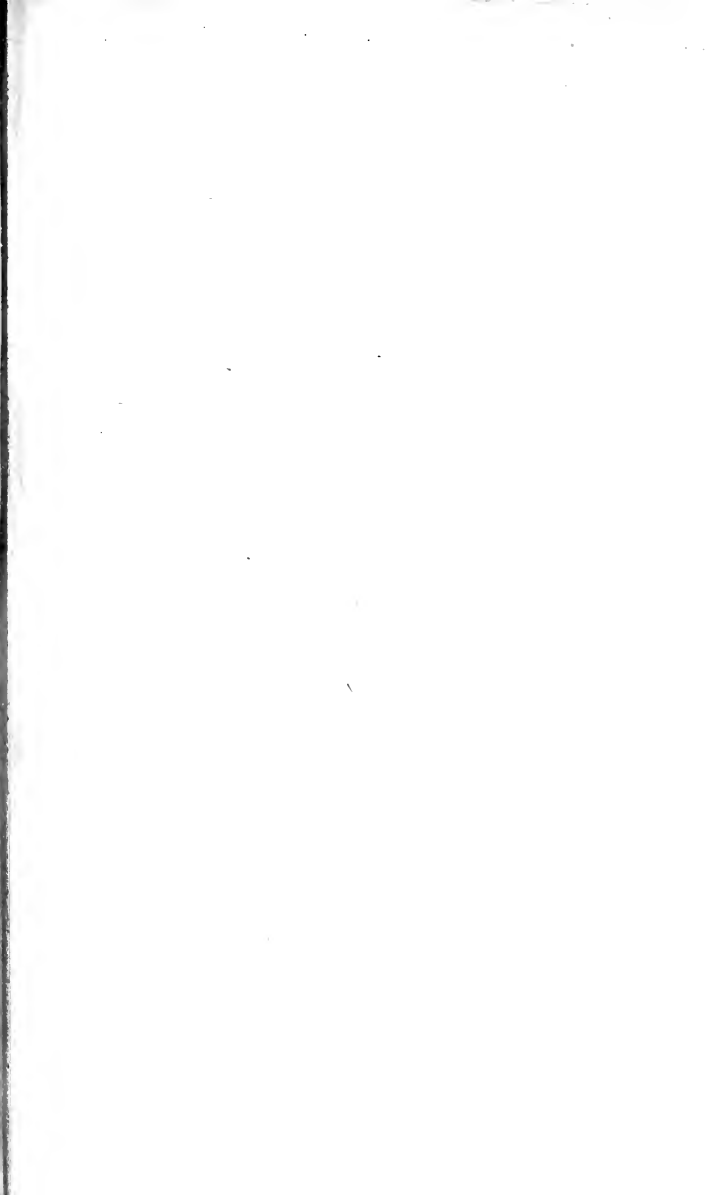
KENT.

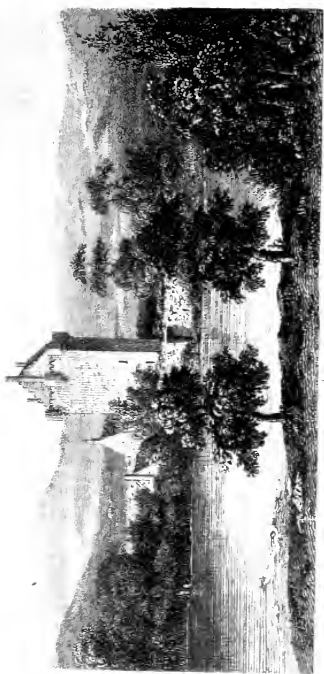
TUNFORD, or Toniford, is a manor situated within the borough of its own name, and in the parish of Thanington, near Canterbury, on that side of the Stour near Harbledon. It was in early times both the property and residence of a family who took their name from it. John de Toniford was possessed of it in the latter end of the reign of Henry the Third, and was a good benefactor to the neighbouring hospital of Harbledon. His descendants are known to have resided here as low as the time of Edward the Third. The river Stour runs through the north-west part of this parish, on the north side of which is the borough and manor of Tunford. At a little distance from the river Stour, on the south side, is the church, and near it the court lodge. Further up the hill, the high turnpike road from Ashford to Canterbury runs eastwards, on which stands the manor-house of Cockering, with the borough of its own name, beyond which the limits of the parish extend into the suburbs of Canterbury, taking in a part of Wincheap-Street. Here are the remains of St. Jacob's or St. James's Hospital, founded for three priests and one clerk, for the purposes of religion, with twenty-five leprous women, who were supplied with all ne-

TUNFORD MONASTERY.

cessary provisions out of the profits of the church of Bredgar. Of this only the stone walls remain, which walls long enclosed an orchard : these and the lowest part of the house are ancient ; the rest is modern.

What is now called the Monastery of Tunford, was most probably the manorial dwelling of the de Toniford family, as the remains of the round towers, on each side of the entrance, strongly indicate. Its present humble condition, being made subservient to rural economy, is another lesson which is daily read relative to the sad vicissitudes to which so many of our proud baronial dwellings have been subjected.





CAWDOR OR CALDER CASTLE,

NAIRNSHIRE.

THIS is properly said to be situated in Nairnshire, and is the Cawdor of Shakespeare. This castle was long the property of the Thanes. The most ancient part of this fortified dwelling was a square tower, to which a more modern building is annexed. The Thanedom was transferred from the Calders to the Campbells, about the end of the fifteenth century. The second Earl of Argyle, then made an inroad and carried off the heiress of Calder, at that time an infant. The Clans rose in arms, but were defeated by the Campbells, and the earl married the heiress to his second son. Calder appears to have been a favourite name in Scotland, as many places have been named after it.

Calder castle is situated in a spot, the wildness of which answers well to the exterior of this place: the interior of the building abounds in ruined staircases, a large hall, windows that half admit the light, and passages that lead to nothing.

Here is shewn a bed, preserved with great care in one of the apartments, pretended to be the same on which Macbeth committed the murder; and which is said to have been removed here on the demolition of Glamis castle, where that

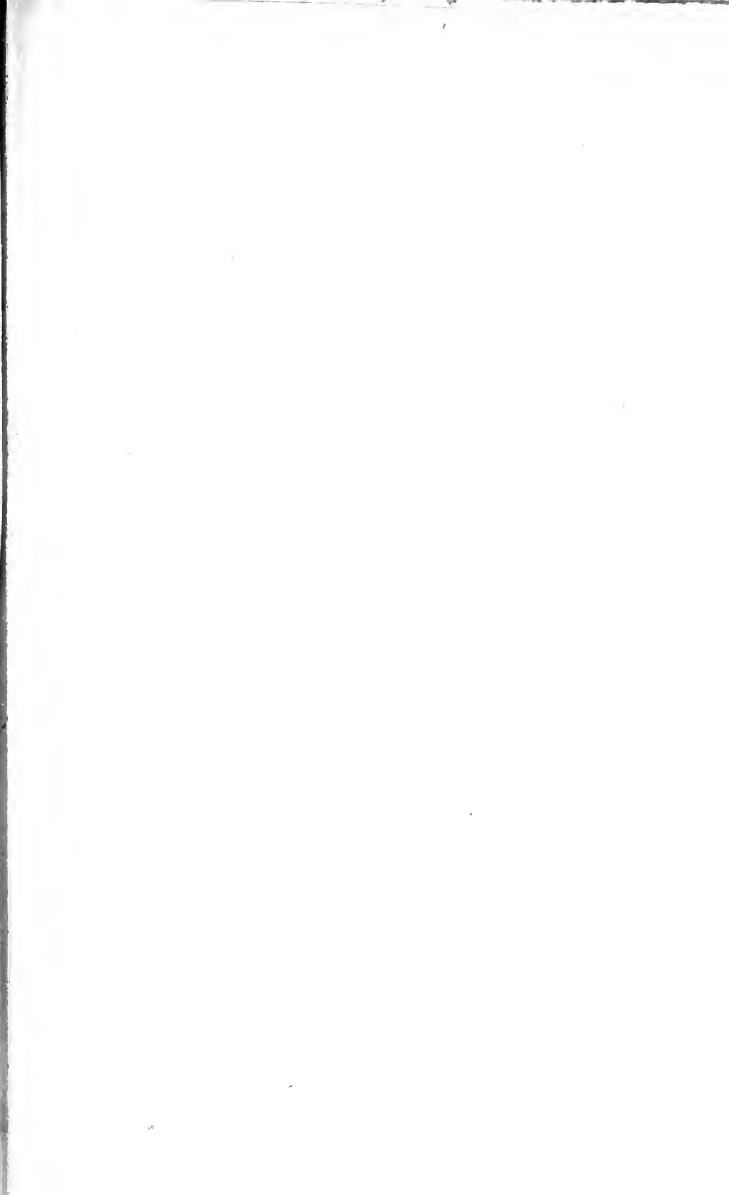
CAWDOR OR CALDER CASTLE.

murder was really perpetrated. Fordun has it that Malcolm was killed at or near the town of Glamis, but does not say in the castle.

The construction of the bedstead is however too modern to bear out its pretensions.

There is still great part of a chapel remaining entire, though the ancient part of the castle is mostly in ruins. There are, however, many apartments of a more modern date.

The place contains many reliques of antiquity of a venerable and mysterious nature ; among the rest a large round block or stool, cut by the command of some saint, from the stem of a neighbouring thorn, for a miraculous purpose. This castle gives the title to the Calder family, and a stream on its west side bears the same appellation. Its situation is so enclosed that there are no very extensive views from it, but its site is so romantic as to afford many very picturesque and interesting prospects.





Engraved by W. H. Sturt, from a drawing by M. A. L. de la Haye, and painted by M. A. L. de la Haye.

Published by W. H. Sturt, 10, Pall Mall, London.

Published in the year 1810, by W. H. Sturt, 10, Pall Mall.

ROMAN BRICKS AT WISBEACH,

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

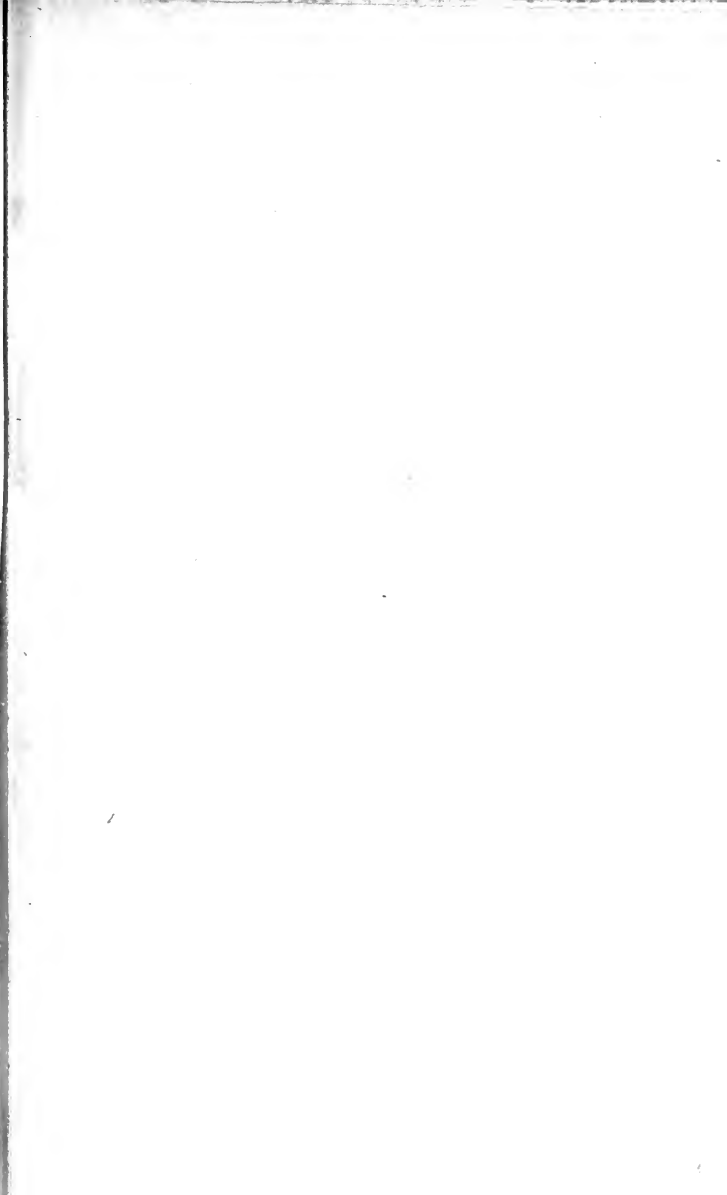
PLATE I.

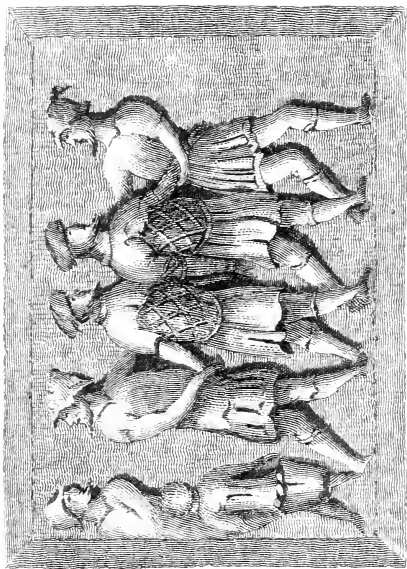
WISBEACH, the most northern town in Cambridgeshire, and the second in consequence, excepting the Roman remains exhibited in the engraving, has very little to boast on the score of antiquity. This town derives its name from its situation on the banks of the river Ouse or Wis, which flows through it, and falls into the sea at about the distance of eight miles. The collected waters of the upland country, that for some centuries have passed to Lynn, by a channel cut for that purpose in the reign of Edward the First, from Littleport to Little Brandon, or the Little Ouse, were formerly discharged through this place, but were diverted from their ancient course by the injudicious attempts made to improve the drainage. One part of this town is not more than fifty yards from the county of Norfolk. From the scanty particulars extant relative to Wisbeach, in the times antecedent to the Conquest it appears that the town was given to the Convent of Ely, by Osway and Leoflede, the parents of Alwin, afterwards Bishop of Elmham, on their son being admitted into the monastery. In 1071, five years subsequent to the Norman conquest, king William erected a

72

ROMAN BRICKS AT WISBEACH.

stone castle here, the governor of which was dignified by the name of Constable, and the walls and moat ordered to be kept in repair by the proprietors of certain lands in West Walton, who held their estates by a tenure to that effect. This fortress was probably dismantled in the reign of Henry the Second; but however that might be, it appears that a new castle of brick was built on its site between the years 1478 and 1483, by Morton, bishop of Ely. This new building in time became the residence of the bishops. After the reformation, during the reign of queen Elizabeth, it was converted into a prison for the disaffected papists.





engraved by J. Smith del. by J. Smith sculp.

ROMAN BRICKS AT WISBEACH,

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

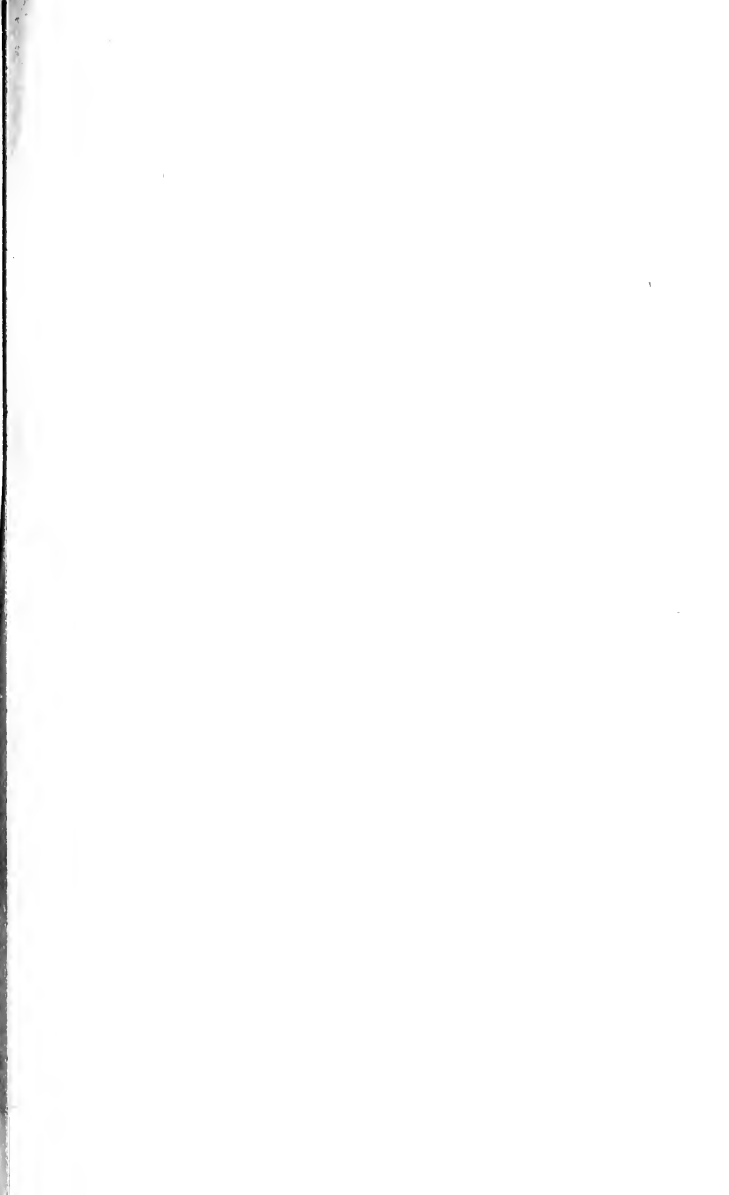
PLATE II.

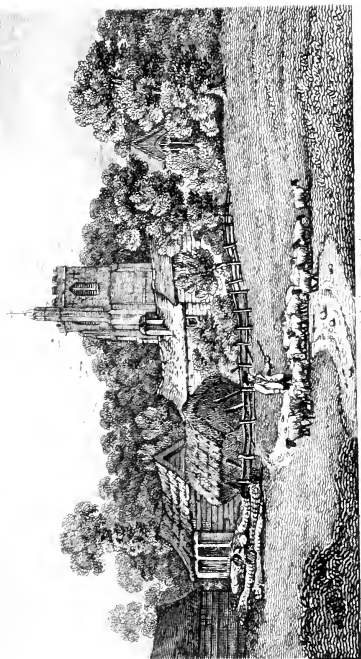
BETWEEN the years 1609 and 1619 this structure was repaired by bishop Andrews; and on the abolition of the hierarchy, after the death of Charles the First, it was purchased by John Thurloe, esq. afterwards Secretary of State to the Protector. This gentleman rebuilt it in its present form, from a design of Inigo Jones. Among the ruins of the ancient building, the Roman bricks, as represented in the engravings, are understood to have been found. However, several of these Roman bricks have actually been discovered at Bath, and have been preserved at Dover, at Leicester, in the walls of the castra at Richborough, Porchester and Pevensey, or near the great wall of Severus. The Roman bricks were considerably broader and thinner than those of more modern date, not generally less than eight or nine inches square. When pillars were made of brick, those that were square were composed of flat ones laid one upon another, with cement or mortar between, and those pillars that were round were sometimes composed of flat round tiles, laid just in the same manner, and sometimes of semi-circular tiles, placed two in

ROMAN BRICKS.

each row, with their flat edges put together. And as the Romans were passionately fond of inscribing and painting figures upon many parts of their dwellings, not excepting pavements, is it not surprising that they should sometimes put the flat surface of their bricks to the same uses. Those figures in the present engravings resemble Roman soldiers in the act of beheading prisoners, &c. During the efforts of the Romans to eradicate the religion of the Druids, it may readily be imagined that the ornamental statues of their fanciful Deities, and other representations, were frequently placed in and about their public and private buildings.

Altars are generally dedicated to Gods and Goddesses, and sometimes to the Emperors. Many of these found in Britain, are inscribed to local deities, or such as were supposed to preside over particular places. Some inscriptions, indeed, are only set up as memorials of finishing a considerable work, or public structure, and directed to no person: but whenever these appear, whether in letters or figures, they may have been equally intended to perpetuate the remembrance of some public or private event.





*View of the church and
the surrounding landscape*

WEALD CHURCH,

ESSEX.

THE history of this is intimately connected with that of the chapel, founded at Brentwood, about the year 1221, at the request of David, abbot of St. Osyth.

The abbot and convent of St. Osyth, who wanted this chapel for their tenants at Costhall, &c. were to build it on their own fee, at the New Place, to dedicate it to the honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, *i. e.* Thomas à Becket, and maintain a proper priest in it to officiate daily. The chaplain, before his admission, was to swear that he would not knowingly injure the mother church; that he would not receive any of the parishioners to divine offices, communion, confession, or purification, without the parson's express leave, except on the day of St. Thomas's passion, or translation, or the time of the fair, during which, and on the feast of St. Thomas, the parson of the mother church, or priest deputed by him, may, if he please, officiate. The offers made by strangers at other times of the year shall be for the maintenance of the chaplain, who may receive any gifts for the repair or ornament of the place, employing them strictly to that use; but the mother church was to receive all tithes,

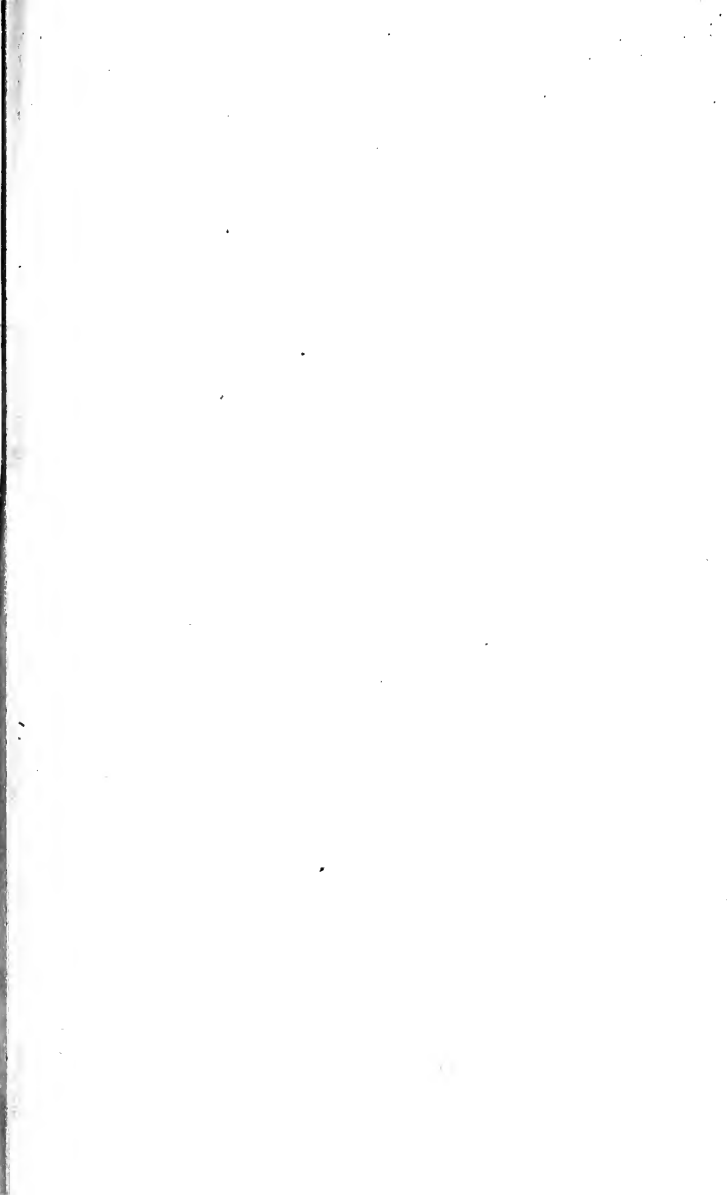
WEALD CHURCH.

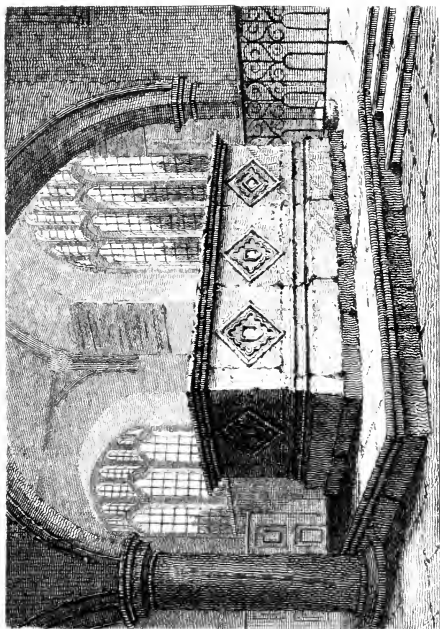
great and small, from the demesnes of the said abbot and convent, without deduction upon any pretended privilege then in being, or hereafter to be received.

There were various perquisites arising to the chaplain from travellers upon the road, and such as came there out of devotion to St. Thomas. On this account a gate in the way from Ongar to Brentwood still retains the name of Pilgrim's Hatch. Opposite to this was another hatch, or Forest Gate, which is still called Hou Hatch. The chaplain, since the reformation, has been presented by the lords of the manor of South Weald, who pays him five pounds a year out of Caldecot's estates. A house, an orchard, and a field also belong to the chaplain, whose revenue was augmented by queen Anne's bounty. The inhabitants have increased considerably since the London road has been brought through Brentwood.

This chapel continued in the abbey of St. Osyth's disposal till the reign of Henry the Eighth. Upon the dissolution that king granted the chapel to Thomas lord Cromwell. On his attainder it reverted to the crown, and the same king, in July 1544, granted the chapel of Brentwood, known by the name of Thomas à Becket's chapel, and the church-yard and belfry, and all the houses, messuages, edifices, structures, and gardens, adjoining to the said chapel, late part of the possessions of Thomas Cromwell attainted, to John Cocke and Anne his wife, to hold of the king in fealty and not *in capite*.

Divine service is now kept up in this chapel, which stands nearly two miles from the church. The church was





WEALD CHURCH.

given by earl Harold to his Abbey of Waltham, under the general name of Walde, with all its appurtenances ; and about the year 1244 the church was appropriated to Waltham Abbey by Faulk Basset, bishop of London, and afterwards more fully settled in 1274, by John Chishull, bishop of that see. At this time the vicarage was endowed with all tithes, both great and small, out of the lordship and demesnes of the abbey and convent of Stratford, in this parish, and with all other tithes belonging to this church, excepting the rest of the corn only, which was to belong to the abbey of Waltham. At the same time the bishop reserved to himself and successors the collation to this vicarage, and it has accordingly remained ever since in the gift of the bishop of London.

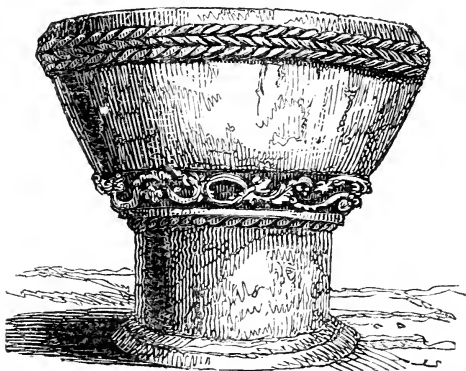
The church consists of two paces, supported in the middle by five pillars of the Tuscan order: the chancel is the same.

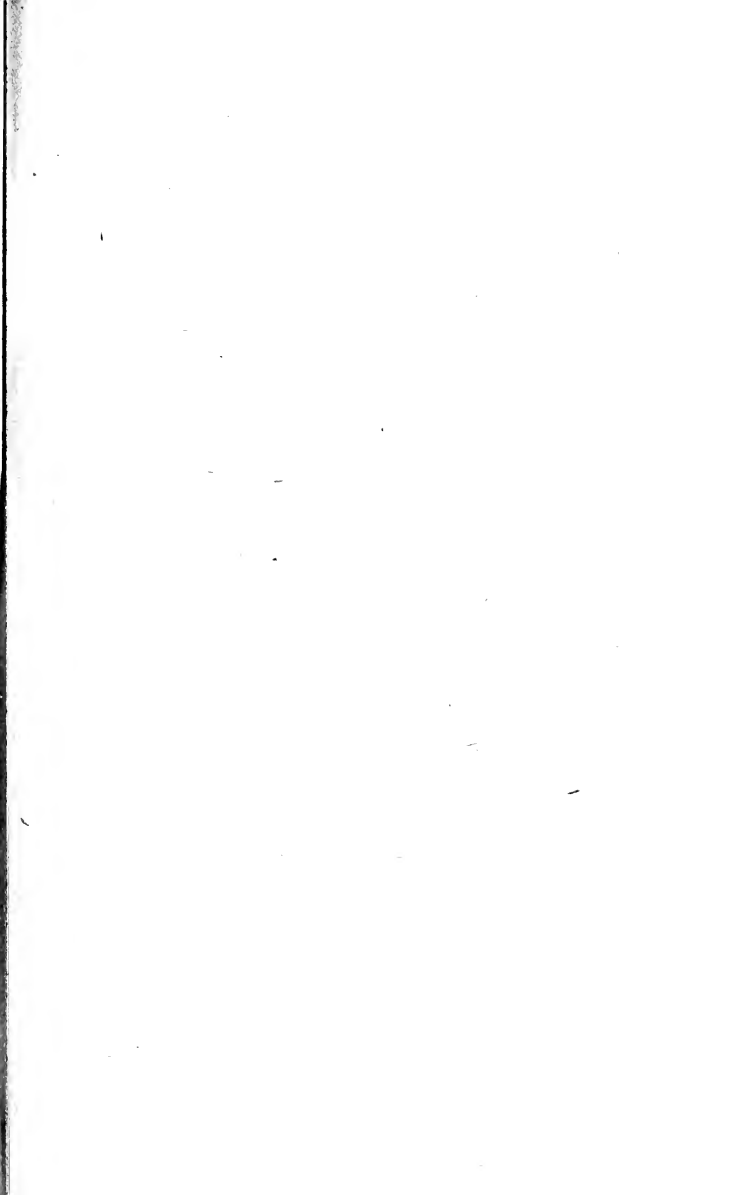
Between the two paces of the chancel is an altar monument, with an inscription in brass, for sir Anthony Browne, knt. justice of the Queen's Bench.—He died May 16, 1567, aged fifty-seven, and Johanna his wife.—A brass legend originally surrounded the tomb, part of which is now torn away, and the inscription on what remains is not worth recording.

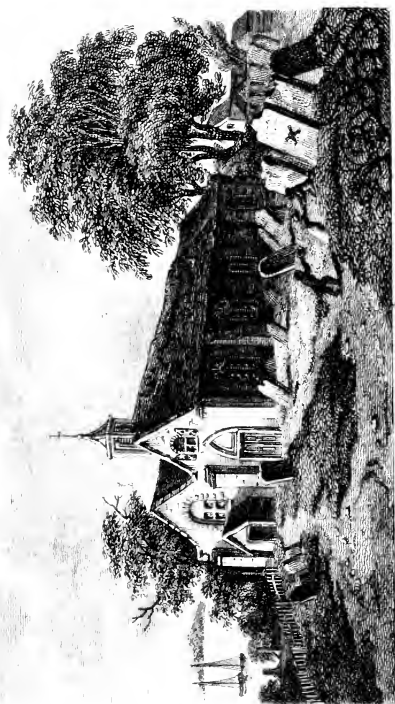
Against the north wall of the chancel is an epitaph for sir Henry Wright, of Dagenham, bart. who married Anne, daughter of John lord Crewe ; and sir Henry Wright, their only son, who died 1681, by whose death, at nineteen years of age, the estate descended to their only daughter, Anne,

WEALD CHURCH.

married to Edmund Pye, esq. son and heir of sir Robert Pye.
The north aisle also contains several inscriptions to the
memory of many respectable families of this place.







St. John's Church, New York, from a sketch by J. M. Smith, 1840.

St. John's Church, New York, from a sketch by J. M. Smith, 1840.

St. John's Church, New York, from a sketch by J. M. Smith, 1840.

RYDE CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

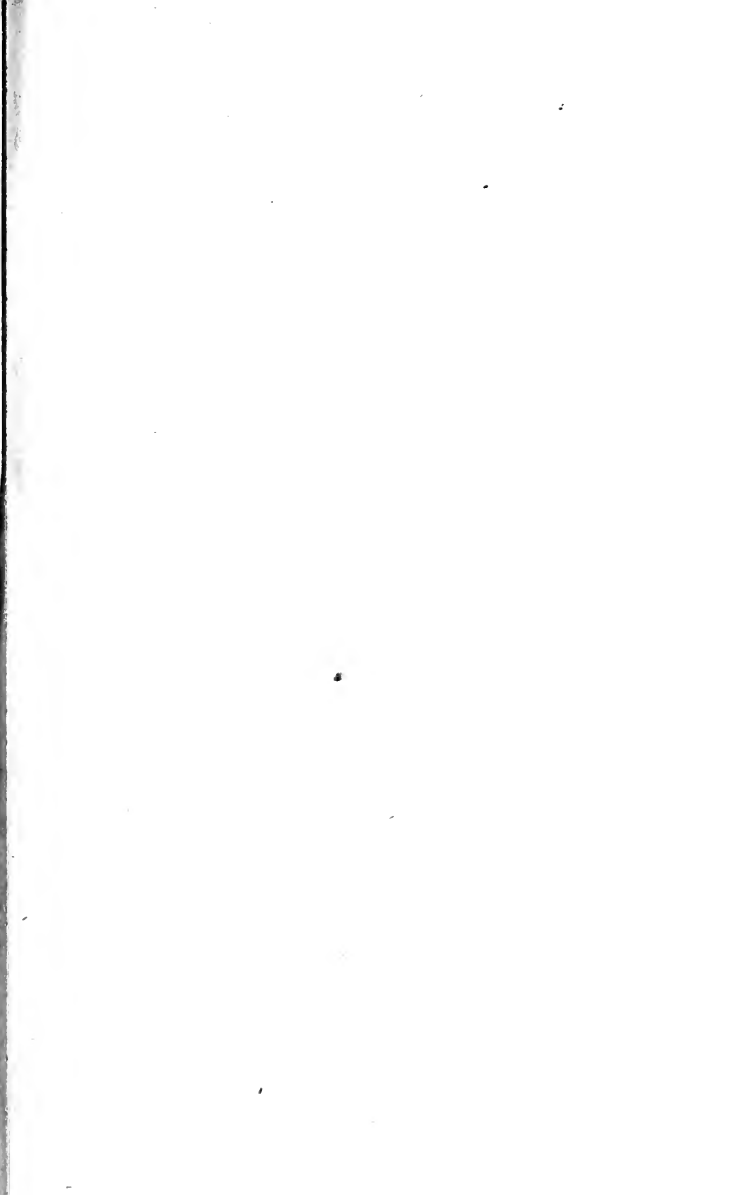
THIS very pleasant village is situated about seven or eight miles east from Newport, and two miles beyond Benstead ; it is also a place of consequence, as being one of the most usual communications with Portsmouth ; for being directly opposite to this port, and only seven miles across, it has the finest view of Spithead possible : every movement of the fleets from Spithead, Portsmouth, and the Motherbank, is distinctly perceived here in war time, and the division of the place into Upper and Lower Ryde, affords at all times a most pleasing scenery. Several streets have been added to this place within a few years past.

The old church, a low structure with a small turret, as represented in the engraving, was dedicated to St. Helen, stood near the sea, and was partly demolished by the waves. The land mark at the bottom of the hill of St. Helens, sometimes called the old church sea-mark, is designed as a direction to mariners to avoid the shoals on the coast, and enable them to sail into the roads of St. Helens and Spithead. The new church here has been erected on a spot which, on account of its elevation, is not likely to be incommoded by the waves. Here are two good inns, and many

RYDE CHURCH.

good lodging-houses. Indeed Ryde possesses some superior advantages to Cowes, as the beach is a beautiful sand, and so gently sloping, that at low water a boat cannot approach it within a hundred yards of the quay, in consequence of which, passengers from Portsmouth and other places, are then landed in a cart. Ryde is the principal port of this part of the island; and in its vicinity are several pleasant villas, particularly Apley, the seat of Dr. Walker, about half a mile on the left. The spot which this charming villa occupies commands such a variety of views that some of them can never fail to please, and the grounds are laid out in the happiest style. But in fact the Isle of Wight is replete with beauties. One of the principal objects of attraction, is the priory, the seat of the late Judge Grose. It was built on the site of a religious foundation appropriated to Cluniac monks.







MARSTON MORTEYNE,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

THIS is situated in the hundred of Redbornstoke, and in the deanery of Flitt, and lies about seven miles south-west of Bedford and four from Ampthill. This place has considerably declined, as it had formerly a market on Tuesdays, and a fair at Lady-day, granted to John de Morteyne, who was several times knight of the shire. After passing through several families the manor of Morteyne devolved to the family of earl Spencer.

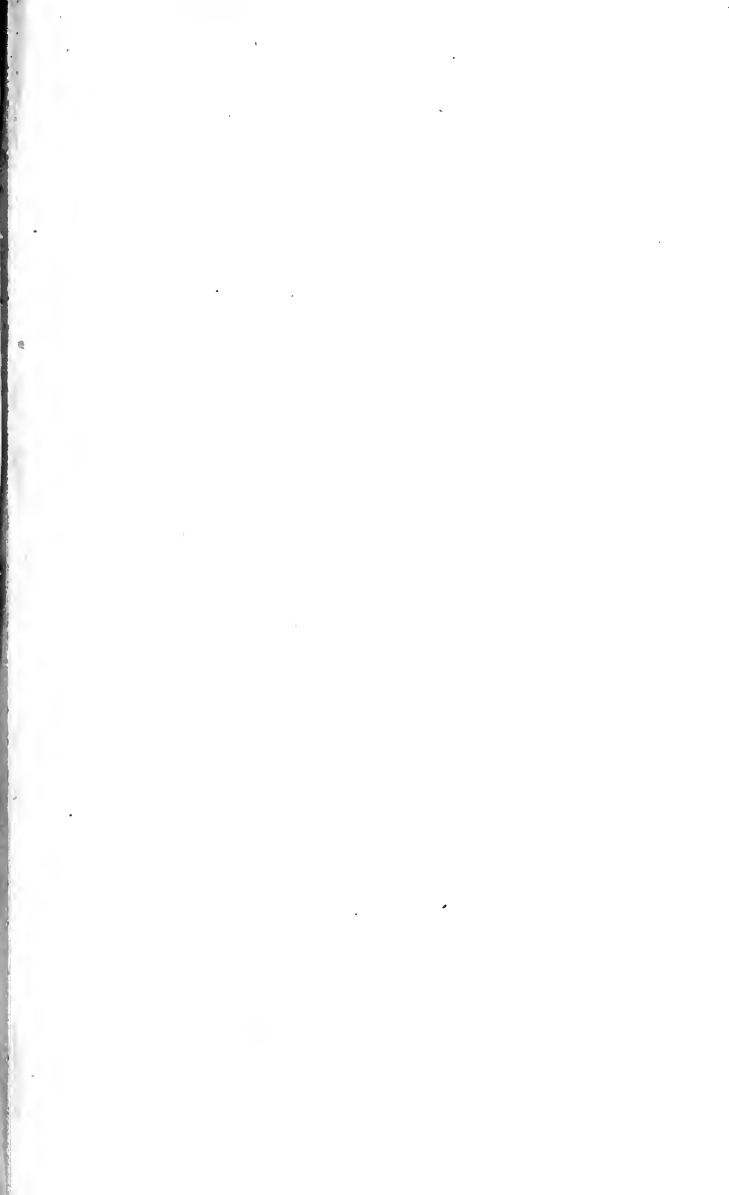
The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, pleasantly situated upon a rising ground. The tower, which is square, and a massive construction, stands detached from the church, and serves the purpose of a belfry. In the chancel is an altar tomb, with the effigies on a brass plate of Thomas Reynes, esq. lord of the manor, who died in the year 1421, and his wife, Alice. There are several more monuments of the family of Snagg. The advowson of the rectory is vested in the master and scholars of the college of St. John, Cambridge.

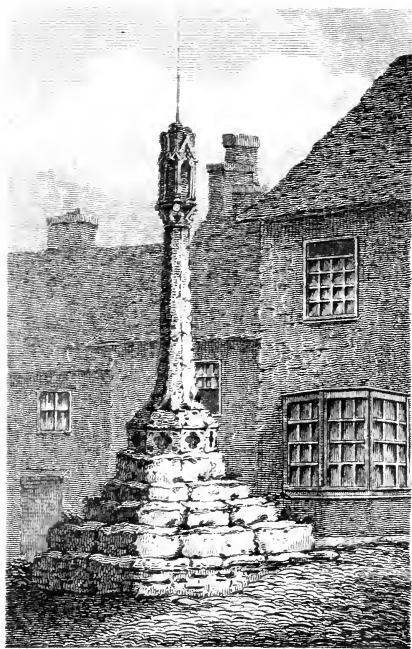
From hence is a good view of Ampthill Park, the seat of the earl of Upper Ossory. In the old castle, which stood on much higher ground than the present mansion, and

MARSTON MORTEYNE.

belonged to Henry the Eighth, queen Catharine resided during the time her unjust divorce was in agitation before the commissioners at Dunkirk. She had been cited to appear in court to defend her cause, but on refusing to do so, the sentence of separation was pronounced. In reference to this circumstance a neat octagonal cross, with a shield bearing her arms, was erected on the site of the castle by the earl of Ossory, and some appropriate lines, written by Horatio Walpole, are inscribed on the base.

In days of old here Ampthill's towers were scen,
The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen ;
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears,
Here blinded zeal sustained her sinking years :
Yet freedom hence her radiant banners war'd,
And love aveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd ;
From Catharine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,
And Luther's light from Harry's lawless bed.





CRICKLADE CROSS,

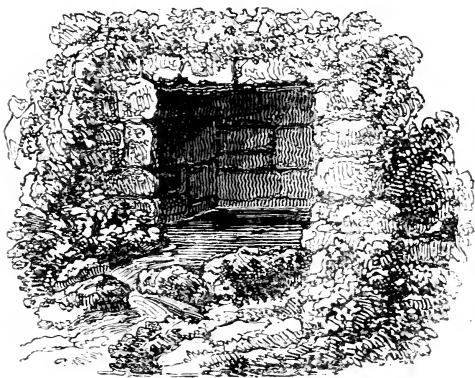
WILTS.

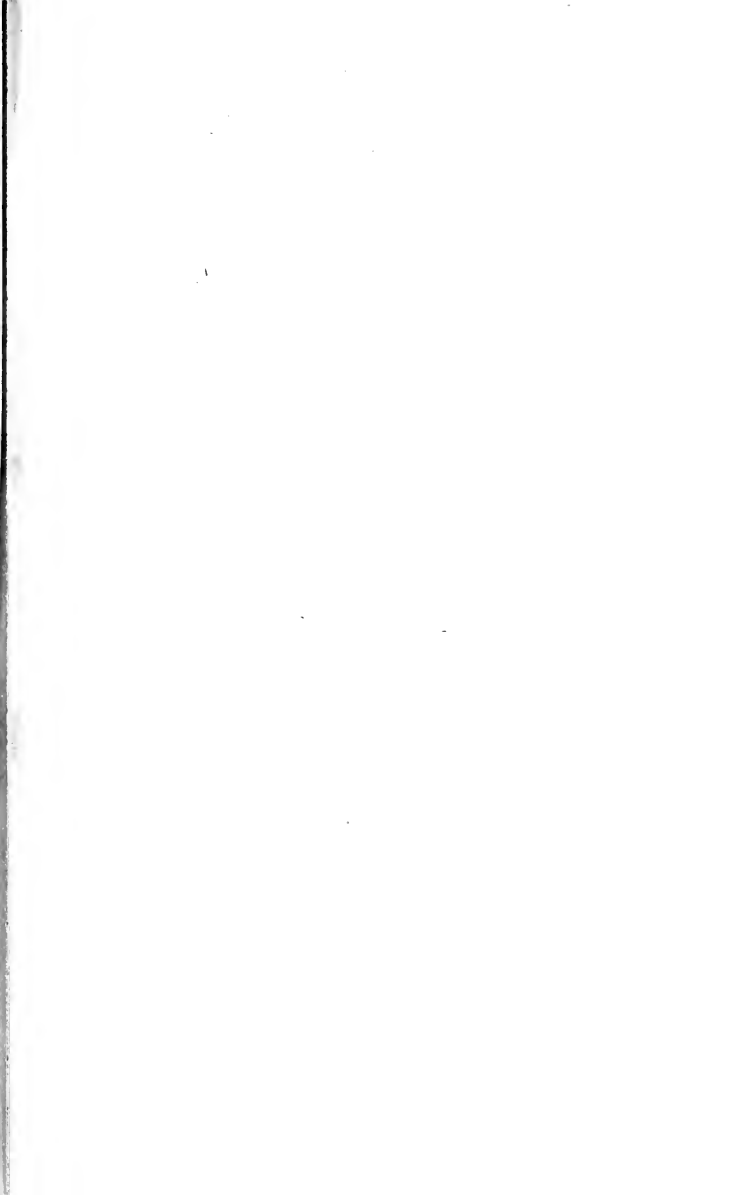
CRICKLADE is an ancient borough situated in the north-west extremity of Wiltshire, about eighty-two miles west of London. The town, though old and irregularly built, contains several modern houses and shops, two churches, a market-house, and a good free-school. It is situated in a rich, fertile, and healthy country, at the junction of the two small streams, the Churn and the Rey, with the Thames, which here first becomes capable of barge navigation. Till within a few years the commodities of the country, chiefly consisting of corn and malt, and the grocery, &c. consumed by the inhabitants and neighbourhood, were conveyed to and from London by the Thames. But since a canal has been cut between the Thames and the Severn, which unites with the Lechlade, and runs within half a mile of this place, where there is a commodious wharf, the inhabitants are here supplied with coals brought from Staffordshire at a moderate price. Some authors think the name of this town is derived from the Saxon word *Craecce*, a creek, and *Ladian*, to empty, from the union of the two small streams of Churn and Rey here. Others say it was called Grekelade, from a Greek school, which being translated to Oxford was

CRICKLADE CROSS.

the origin of the university ; but Camden is decidedly of opinion that this story is fabulous. Till 1782 all the occupiers of the houses in this borough had an equal right of voting, provided they had been in possession of their house only four days preceding any election.

The venerable cross, in the town of Cricklade, is certainly the most distinguishing and conspicuous mark of its antiquity. Though erected considerably before the period of the reformation, accounts are not quite clear as to its origin. This is a pillar founded upon a rustic basement of stone, narrowing upwards several feet from the ground, and sustaining a kind of basement, from whence the shaft rises considerably above the adjacent houses. The little ornament it bears is of the Gothic taste ; a half-length figure appears just below the highest gradation, and the pillar is terminated at the top with an iron rod.







AMERSHAM,

BUCKS.

THE name of this ancient town was written Agmondasham by the Saxons, and it appears to have been vested in Ann Nevil, wife of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was slain at the battle of Northampton, in the 58th of Henry the Sixth. In the ensuing reign it became the property of the great earl of Warwick, whose lands were seized by the king, but restored to Anne Beauchamp, the earl's widow, by Henry the Seventh, only for the purpose of having it more formally conveyed to him: it is now the property of the Drake family.

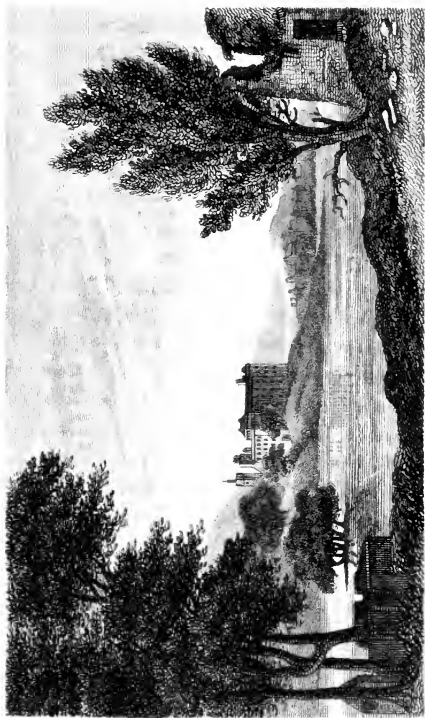
This ancient town is seated in a vale between woody-hills. It consists of a long wide street, crossed near the centre by a smaller one. Near the point of intersection is the church, a spacious brick building, covered with stucco, and consisting of a nave, with small aisles, a transept, chancel, and monument room, and a tower at the west end. The nave is provided with good pews; and also three galleries, fitted up by the late Mr. Drake, who, when this structure was repaired in the year 1778, had a window of painted glass brought from a decayed mansion at Lamer, in Hertfordshire, and placed in the chancel. In the upper compartments are

AMERSHAM.

a lamb and a dove, and the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with their proper emblems. Bencath, in two rows, are whole length figures of the twelve apostles. In the chancel is a large marble monument to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Bent, who bequeathed 700*l.* to purchase lands, the income of which she directed to be given to the clergyman for preaching sermons and administering the sacrament to the poor. She also appropriated 100*l.* to the use of godly widows, who should constantly attend divine service, and receive the communion. The monument-room is paved with marble, and was built by one of the Drake's, purposely to receive the family monuments. One of them, erected to the memory of Montague Gerrard Drake, who died in 1728, was executed by Scheemaker, and is very magnificent. It is composed of various coloured marble. The expression of the figures is finely executed. The town-hall was built in the year 1632 by sir William Drake, bart. who also erected and endowed an almshouse for six poor widows.

About a mile and a half from the town is Shardeloes, the seat of T.D.T. Drake, esq. delightfully situated on the brow of a hill, overlooking a broad sheet of water, which was planned by Richmond, and occupies the centre of a narrow valley, covering thirty-five acres. The view of Amersham to the north-east, with the surrounding eminences surmounted with extensive tracts of wood, is very beautiful. The house was erected by Mr. Drake's father, from designs by Adams.







LINLITHGOW PALACE,

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

THIS palace is situated on an eminence near the northern bank of a fine loch or lynn, from which it is said the town of Linlithgow takes its name.

A palace was first built on this spot by Edward the First ; but in 1307 it was taken and demolished by one Binny, a Scotchman. In the reign of Edward the Third it was again in the hands of the English, as is proved by an order, still extant, granting the custody of the hospital to John Swanland.

This palace was burnt in 1424, by night, but by whom it was rebuilt is not said, nor is it known whether the fire was occasioned by accident or treachery. It is now a magnificent edifice of a square form, the greater part of it five stories high ; James the Fifth and Sixth ornamented it greatly. The inside is decorated with good sculpture, considering the time in which it was executed. Over an inner gate are niches, in which were the statue of the pope, who sent the famous consecrated sword and helmet to James the Fifth, and that of one of his cardinals.

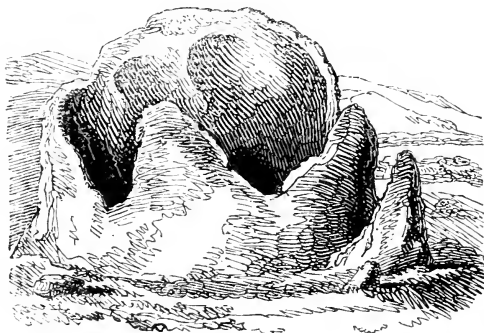
On an outward gate, detached from the building, are the four orders of knighthood borne by the king, namely, the

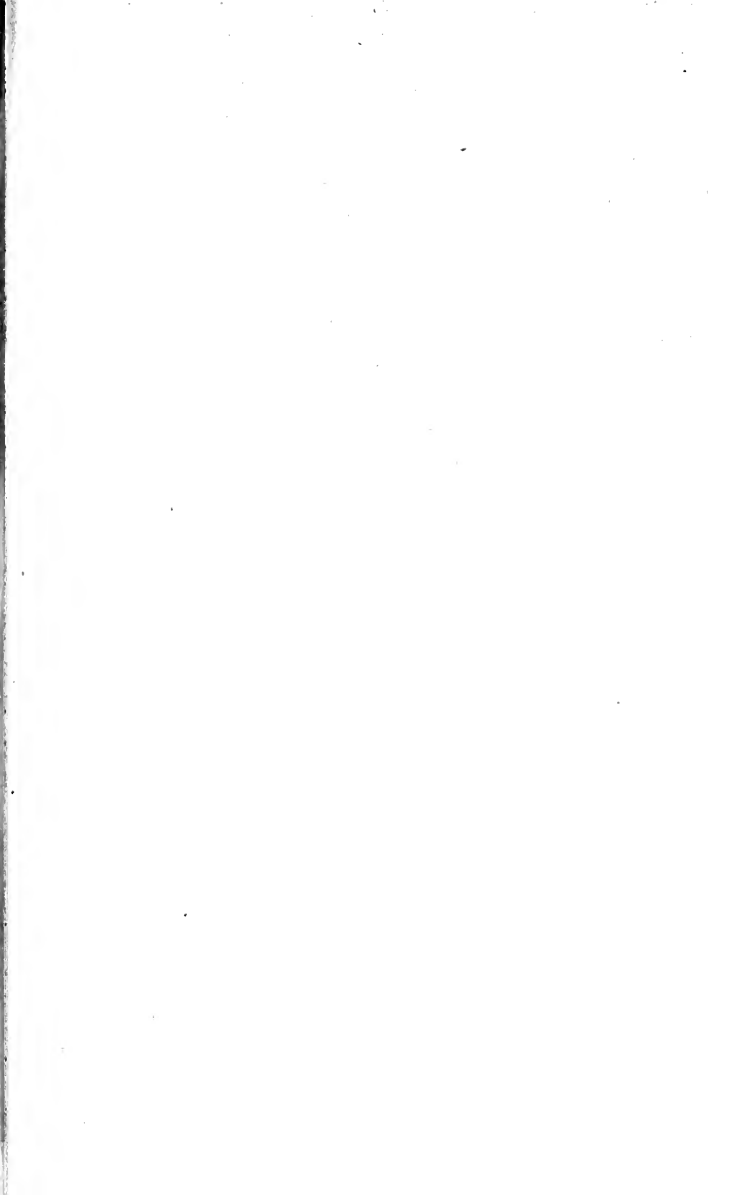
LINLITHGOW PALACE.

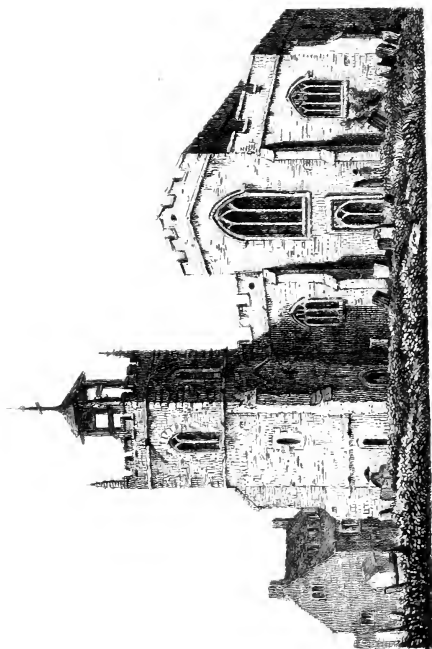
Garter, Thistle, Holy Ghost, and Golden Fleece. Within the palace is a handsome square ; one side is more modern than the other, having been built by James the Sixth. The building was kept in good repair till the year 1746, when being used as a barrack, it was accidentally set on fire by the king's troops. The pediments over the windows are dated 1619.

In one of the other sides is a room ninety-five feet long, thirty feet six inches wide, and thirty-three high ; at one end is a gallery with three arches, perhaps intended for a band of music ; narrow galleries run quite round the old part, to preserve the communication with the apartments. The parliament chamber is a handsome room.

Here was born, on the 8th of December, 1542, the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots.







WOOBURN CHURCH,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

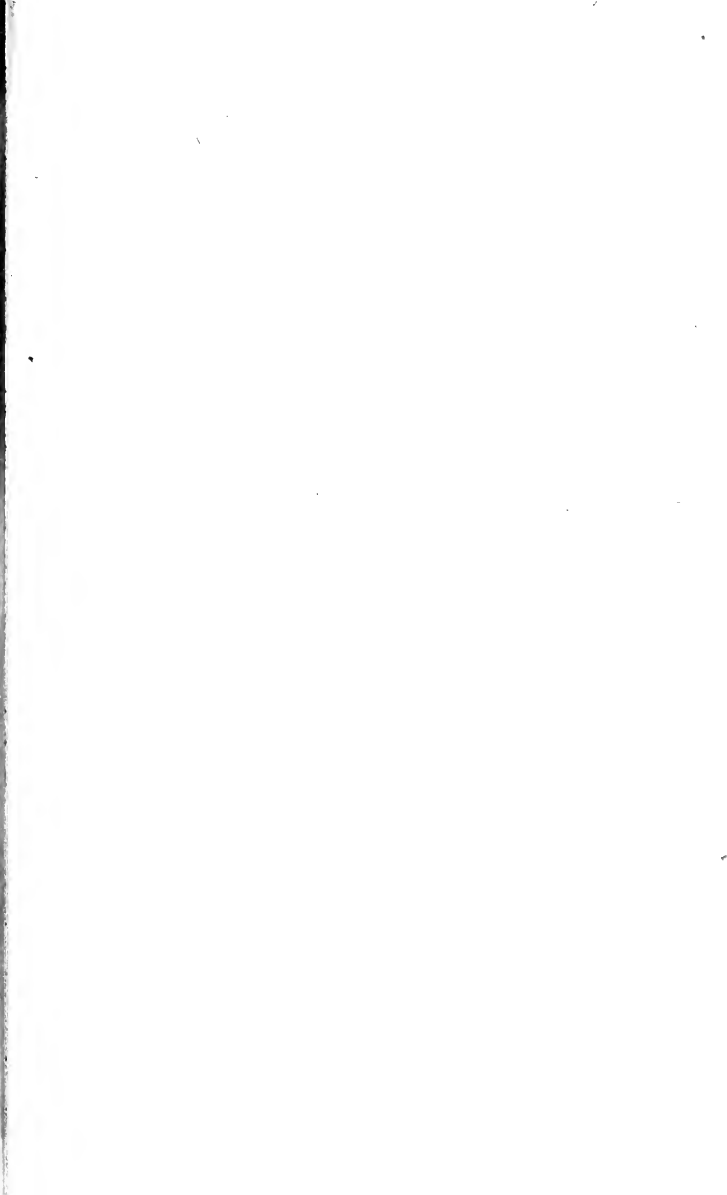
WOOBURN is a flourishing village, situated in a pleasant, narrow valley, with a river meandering through its bosom, and giving motion to several corn and paper mills. Previous to the Norman invasion it belonged to earl Harold, but after that event became the property of the see of Lincoln, under whose bishop Remigius it was probably separated into the manors of Bishop's Wooburn and Wooburn Deyncourt. The former remained attached to Lincoln, and became the favourite seat of the bishops, the rectory-house being converted into the Episcopal palace : but this was alienated in the year 1547, and two years after granted to John, Duke of Bedford. Here lived Philip lord Wharton, who had a visit paid him at this place by William the Third, after the revolution of 1688. Lord Wharton died in 1695, at the advanced age of eighty-three, and was succeeded by Thomas, his son, who was made a privy-counsellor by king William. His vigour of talent and strange impropriety of conduct have been finely described by Pope—

Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days,
Whose ruling passion was the love of praise :

WOOBURN CHURCH.

Born with whate'er could win it from the wise,
 Women and fools must like him, or he dies.
 Though wondering senates hung on all he spoke,
 The club must hail him master of the joke.
 Shall parts so various aim at nothing new?
 He'll shine a Tully and a Wilmot too :
 Then turns repentant, and his God adores,
 With the same spirit that he drinks and whores ;
 Enough, if all around him but admire,
 And now the punk applaud, and now th' friar.

Wooburn church is a large ancient building, with a nave, two aisles, and a good tower. It contains several monuments of the Bertie and Wharton families. The one to the memory of Philip lord Wharton, who died in 1695, is a handsome mural monument of grey marble. The font is a curious and ancient piece of carved work. The Wycombe stream runs through the whole parish. On Holtspur Heath there was formerly a very large beech-tree, in which a small wooden house was built by some of the Wharton family, for the accommodation of themselves and friends at the annual races.





HIGH STREET,

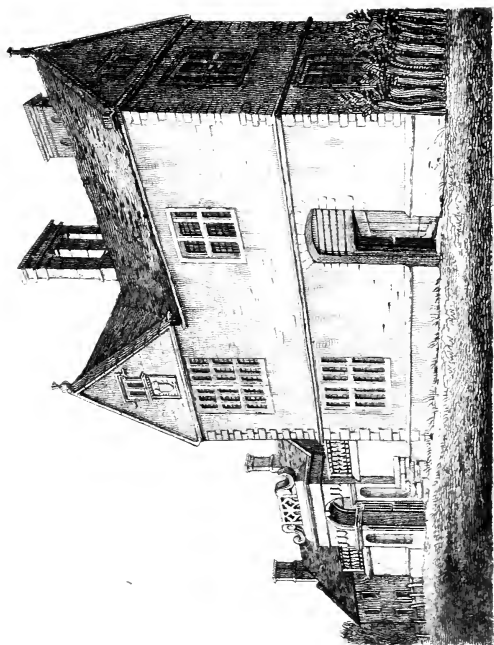
BEDFORD.

THE town of Bedford, distant fifty miles from London, is situated on both sides of the river Ouse, and is a place of considerable antiquity. The bridge, which is built of stone over this river, was formed out of the ruins of an ancient castle which stood on the north-east part of the town, and was pulled down in the reign of Henry the Third, in consequence of its having afforded a shelter to the discontented barons, in the reign of his father, king John. Offa, king of the Mercians, was buried here in a small chapel lying on the river side, south-east of the town, which was swept away by the floods during an inundation. One of the lanes in Bedford is also called Offa Lane to this day. The High Street is nearly a mile in length, having several smaller ones intersecting it at right angles: many of the houses are antique, but these are mixed with several handsome modern buildings; however, the general appearance of the town has been much improved within the last thirty years. The town was incorporated in the 23d year of Edward the First, and the right of election vested in the burgesses, freemen, and inhabitants, being householders of Bedford, not receiving alms, and amounting at present to

HIGH STREET, BEDFORD.

one thousand. The public buildings here are five parish churches, of which St. Paul's is the principal ornament of the town; and the town hall, an elegant modern structure, in which the assizes and quarter-sessions are holden. Bedford is distinguished by many liberal donations for charitable purposes: the principal of these are the free school, endowed by sir William Harpur, in 1566, with thirteen acres and one rood of meadow land, lying in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, producing, in 1668, 40*l.* per annum, but now netting upwards of 5000*l.* annually: a charity school and twenty new almshouses, founded from the funds of the same charity; an infirmary, and a house of industry, opened for the reception of all the poor of the five consolidated parishes, who have been comfortably maintained by the establishment of a flannel manufactory, without any additional charge to the inhabitants. A new town gaol and a county gaol, have lately been erected, on the plan recommended by the late Mr. Howard the philanthropist. The site of the ancient castle is still to be traced, its keep being converted into a bowling green. Two new roads have lately been made at the north end of the town, one leading to Kettering, the other to Kimbolton.





View of the Church of St. John the Baptist, 1840.

Engraved by J. H. P. from a drawing by J. H. P.

LEADEN OLD BEEL,

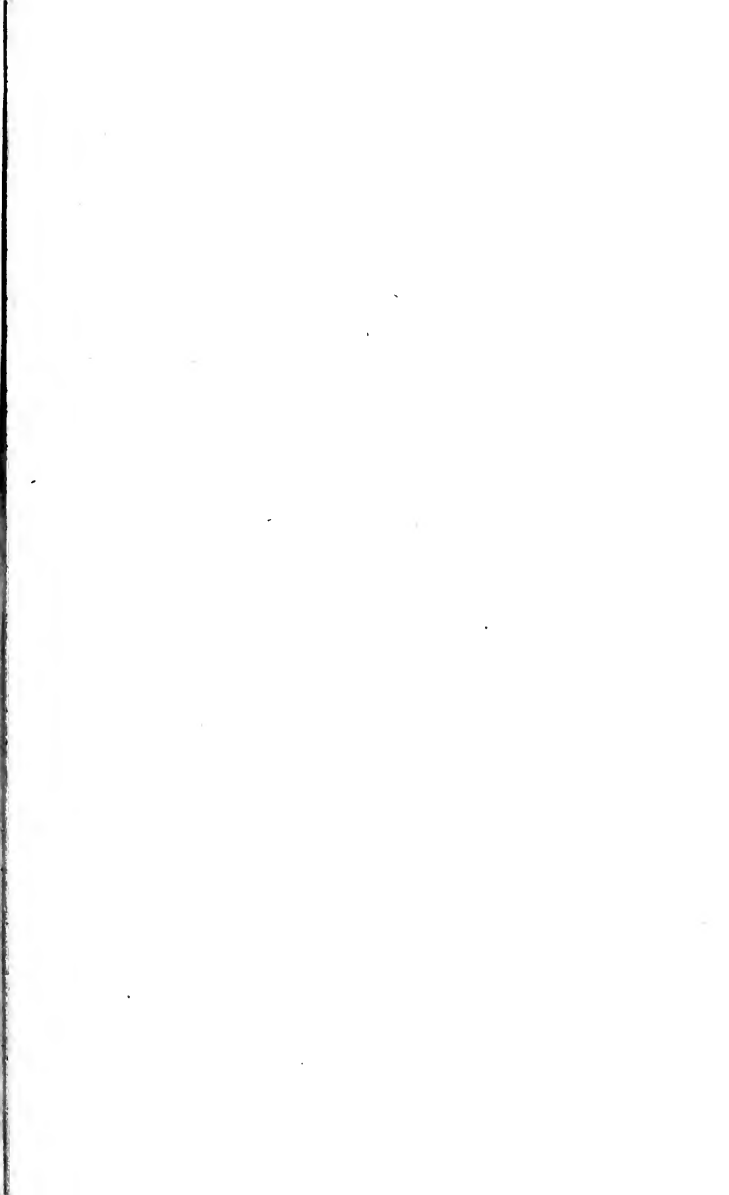
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THIS portion of some considerable remains of antiquity at the village of Linburg, or Irthlinborough, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, appears to have derived its name from *John Pyel*, or *Peel*, a lord mayor of London, who designed to found a college in the church of St. Peter, but prematurely dying, his design was left to be executed by Joan, his wife. The license was obtained for the foundation in the 49th year of Edward the Third's reign, for a college, to consist of a dean, five secular canons, and four clerks; but the institution was not completed till the eleventh year of Richard the Second. By the survey taken in 1535, after the dissolution, the annual revenues amounted to 70*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Of this building, which is near the church, this is the only fragment remaining, and even this seems to have undergone several alterations in, and since the time of queen Elizabeth. The tower of the church, which is separated from the body by the ruins of the collegiate buildings, is square for two stories, where an octangular part rises. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, a transept, and a lofty spacious chancel.

At the upper end of each aisle is a Chantry Chapel, and

LEADEN OLD BEEL.

in the chancel are stalls with angels and various figures, carved in wood, under the seats. On the south side of the chancel is an old tomb, with a canopy, pillars, &c. and near it another monument with two recumbent figures, supposed (for the inscription is gone) to represent John Peel, or Pyel, and his wife. On the north side of the chancel is a tomb with an alabaster statue; and adjoining it a more antique one, with a knight in armour, and a figure of a female in a very old dress. In the middle of the village stands a stone cross, the shaft of which, raised upon steps, is thirteen feet high, and is the standard for adjusting and regulating the provincial pole, that the portion or doles, as they are here termed, are measured by in the adjacent meadows.





The Church of St. Michael, near the River, near the Street.

BUGDEN, OR BUCKDEN,

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

THIS ancient village is situated on the high northern road, about sixty miles from London ; but is chiefly noted for the episcopal palace here belonging to the see of Lincoln. The house, which has been built at different periods, is, notwithstanding, extremely regular, and, with the garden, is surrounded by a deep moat. John Russel, who was bishop of Rochester, and was translated to the see of Lincoln in 1480, built a great part of this palace. But Dr. Robert Sanderson, a prebendary of Lincoln, a man of excellent learning, piety, and charity, much improved and enlarged this building in the year 1660. He was consecrated bishop of Lincoln immediately after the restoration of Charles the Second ; the see having been then vacant nearly six years. He was a great assistant to sir William Dugdale, and was much beloved throughout the whole diocese of Lincoln, but died two years after his consecration, to the inexpressible grief of all who knew him, and was buried at Bugden.

The village of Bugden is in a cheerful situation, in consequence of the resort of the number of travellers continually passing between London and the north. The bishop's

46.
BUGDEN, OR BUCKDEN.

palace stands nearly in the centre of the village. One of the most conspicuous objects here is the church, or chapel, and which is, besides, one of the handsomest in the kingdom, being ornamented with an elegant spire, neatly tapering to a point. Upon one of the walls, in the interior, is the representation of an organ, so admirably executed as to appear, at first sight, a real one.

The country in the vicinity of Bugden is extremely pleasant, though not picturesque, and it has on this account been selected as the residence of a number of gentlemen who have their seats here ; among them are Sturkloe House, the seat of Launcelot Brown, esq. and Gains Hall, that of J. Duberly, esq. &c.

INDEX

TO THE
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS IN VOL. VII.
ARRANGED IN COUNTIES.

	<i>Counties.</i>	
Marston Morteyne Church - - - - -	Bedfordshire.	81
High Street, Bedford - - - - -		81
Wooburn Church - - - - -		81
Eaton Church - - - - -		85
Wallingford - - - - -	Berkshire.	61
Eton College - - - - -	Buckinghamshire.	7
Amersham - - - - -		85
Roman Bricks at Wisbeach, - - - - -	Cambridgeshire.	71
Do. Do. - - - - -		73
Roman Altar, Trinity College, Cam- bridge - - - - -		59
Ancient Font, Heron Gate - - - - -	Essex.	57
Weald Church - - - - -		75
Interior of Do. - - - - -		77
Pont-y-prydd - - - - -	Glamorganshire.	63
Ryde Church, Isle of Wight - - - - -	Hants.	77
King's Langley Church - - - - -	Hertfordshire.	51
Remains of Berkhamstead Castle - - - - -		55
Remains of an Ancient Palace, King's Langley. - - - - -		55
Bugden - - - - -		40
Ancient Carvings, St. Neot's - - - - -	Huntingdonshire.	38
Florid Buttress, Part of the Shrine of St. Neot, St. Neot's - - - - -		38
The Great Bridge, St. Neot's - - - - -		29
St. Neot's Church - - - - -		31
Interior of Do. - - - - -		35
Ancient Carvings, St. Neot's, Plate II. - - - - -		35
Sculptures on the Tower of St. Neot's Church - - - - -		35

INDEX TO THE COPPERPLATES.

Sculptures on the Tower of St. Neot's Church, Plate II.	- - - - -	}	Huntingdonshire.	35
Ornaments, St. Neot's Church	- - - - -		37	
St. Neot's and Eynesbury	- - - - -		127	
Cawdor Castle	- - - - -		Invernesshire.	61
Ancient Sculptures, Westbere Church	- - - - -	}	Kent.	44
Allington Castle	- - - - -		44	
Tunford Monastery	- - - - -		61	
Linlithgow Palace	- - - - -		Linlithgowshire.	87
Hampton Court	- - - - -		Middlesex.	5
Leaden Old Beel	- - - - -		Northamptonshire.	93
Bath	- - - - -		Somersetshire.	1
N. W. View of Covehithe Church	- - - - -		Suffolk.	13
Kingston Market Place	- - - - -		Surrey.	65
Brougham Castle	- - - - -	}	Westmoreland.	15
Do. Plate II.	- - - - -		17	
Interior of Do.	- - - - -		19	
Shap Monastery	- - - - -	}	Wiltshire.	11
Malmsbury Abbey	- - - - -		21	
Part of Do.	- - - - -		23	
Ornamented Door Way, Do.	- - - - -	}	Wiltshire.	26
Cricklade Cross	- - - - -		83	
Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge	- - - - -		Yorkshire.	9.

INDEX

TO THE

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD IN VOL. VII.

In this Index the Engravings on Wood are arranged in Counties, but noticed as the Head or Tail Pieces to the Descriptions they accompany.—H. P. implies Head-Piece; T. P. Tail-Piece.

	Counties.	
Font in St. Neot's Church, T. P. to the description of Berkhamstead	Cornwall.	56
The Devil's Punch Bowl, St. Agnes, Scilly Isles, T. P. to the description of Linlithgow Palace, Linlithgowshire - - - - -		88
St. Neot's Well, T. P. to the description of Cricklade Cross, Wiltshire		84
Font in St. Stephen's Church, Newport, Cornwall, T. P. to the description of Weald Church - - -	Essex.	78
Welnetan Chapel, near Bury, T. P. to the description of Ryde Church, Isle of Wight - - - - -	Suffolk.	20.

My dear Mr. Taylor

I am

very much obliged to you

for the

kind

recognition of my

Yours

W. L.

W. L.

GENERAL AND ALPHABETICAL COUNTY

Index to the Engravings

IN THIS WORK.

N. B.—Those marked with an Asterisk are Engravings on Wood.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
1.—*	Remains of Tudor Hall —	Anglesea.	70
5.—	Cross in the Island of Iona —	. . . . .	29
5.—	Ruins in Iona — —	. . . . .	33
5.—	Iona, general view — —	. . . . .	34
5.—	Interior of the Church, Iona —	Argyleshire.	34
5.—	Effigy of an ancient Warrior in Do. — — — —	. . . . .	53
2.—	Toddington Church — —	. . . . .	35
2.—	Tomb of R. Charnock in Hulcote Church — — — —	. . . . .	35
3.—	Aspley Church — —	. . . . .	15
3.—*	Stone Font, Leighton Busard Church — — — —	. . . . .	4
3.—*	Stone Font, Studham Church — — — —	. . . . .	16
3.—*	Stone Font, Puddington Church, — — — —	. . . . .	44
3.—*	Ancient Monument, Toddington Church — — — —	Bedfordshire.	35
3.—*	Battlesden Church — —	. . . . .	51
3.—*	Monument of a Knight Templar in Toddington Church — —	. . . . .	33
3.—*	Ancient Tomb, Toddington Church — — — —	. . . . .	35
3.—*	Heath and Reach Chapel — —	. . . . .	32

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
3.—* Hulcote Church	—	Bedfordshire.	20
3.—* Houghton Regis Church	—		28
3.—* Sundon Church	—		94
6.—Salford Church	—		93
7.—Marston Morteyne Church	—		81
7.—High Street, Bedford	—		90
7.—Wooburn Church	—		43
7.—Eaton Church	—		35
3.—Donnington Castle, Plate I.	—		37
3.—Do. Plate II.	—		37
3.—Do. Plate III.	—	Berkshire.	37
3.—* Stone Font, Sutton-Courtney Church	—		26
3.—* Stone Font, Avington Church,	—		30
3.—* Door Way, Nave of Shillingford Church	—		22
3.—* North Door of Sparsholt Church	—		24
4.—Wantage	—		81
7.—Wallingford	—		61
1.—* Sculptured Stone at Pen y Me-nidd	—	Brecknockshire.	10
2.—* Brecknock Castle	—		94
5.—Brecknock Castle	—		81
3.—* Door way of Dinten Church,	—		14
3.—* Door Way, Water-Stratford Church	—	Buckinghamshire.	10
7.—Eton College	—		4
7.—Amersham	—		85
2.—* Kidwelly Castle	—	Caermarthenshire.	8
1.—Roman Sculptured Stone, Trinity College, Cambridge	—		24
2. Roman Altar, Trinity-College, Cambridge	—		11
3.—* Saxon Door in the house of Mr. Cambridge, Ely	—	Cambridgeshire.	78
4.—Tower of Ely Cathedral	—		7
4.—Vault at the end of the Conventual Church, Ely	—		16
4.—Part of the Old Cathedral, Do.	—		3
4.—Part of the Abbey buildings, Do.	—		11
4.—Ely	—		1

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
4.—	St. Mary's Church, Do. —	..... 35
4.—	North Door of Do. —	..... 31
4.—	Part of the Abbey, Do. Plate 2	..... 23
4.—	Part of the Conventual buildings, Do. — — —	..... 25
4.—	The Monks' Entrance to the Cathedral — — —	..... 17
4.—	The Priors' Entrance to Do. —	..... 13
4.—	The Porter's Lodge, Ely —	..... 19
4.—	The Gallilee, Ely Cathedral —	..... 23
4.—	The Interior of Do. Entrance to the Cathedral — — —	..... 31
4.—	Part of the Conventual buildings, Do. Plate 3 — — —	Cambridgeshire. 27
4.—	Remains of Do. in a Kitchen —	..... 29
4.—	Ornamented Saxon-Arch and Capitals, Do. — — —	..... 15.
4.—	Thorney Abbey Church —	..... 53
4.—	Distant View of Thorney —	..... 31
4.—	* Part of Thorney Abbey Church	..... 34
4.—	* Part of the Abbey buildings, Ely	..... 40
7.—	Roman Bricks at Wisbeach —	..... 71
7.—	Do. Do. — — —	..... 73
7.—	Roman Altar, Trinity-College, Cambridge — — —	..... 50
2.—	* Aberystwith Castle — — —	..... 62
2.—	* Castle Coch — — —	..... 37
5.—	Devil's Bridge — — —	Cardiganshire. 85
5.—	Newcastle Emlyn — — —	..... 91
4.—	* Eagle Tower, Carnarvon Castle	Carnarvonshire. 66
1.—	* Monument of Sir Robt. Fulshurst in Barthomley Church	..... 14
1.—	* Remains of the East End of St. John's Church, Chester —	..... 16
1.—	* Part of the Cross at Sandbach	..... 20
1.—	* Do. Do. — — —	..... 40
1.—	* Part of a Sculptured Slate at Chester — — —	Cheshire. 44
1.—	* A Roman Altar at Chester —	..... 52
1.—	* An Ancient Sculptured Stone, kept in the Chapter House at Chester — — —	..... 42

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
2.—* Part of the Shrine of St. Wer-	— — —	Cheshire.	78
burgh	— — —		
2.—* Door Way, Little Moreton Hall	— — —		
5.—* Boars' Head, East Cheap	— — —	City of London.	63
1.—* Entrance to the Hospital of St.	— — —		30
Mary Wike	— — —		
1.—* Bishop's Seat in St. Germaine's	— — —		46
Church .	— — —		
1.—* Do. Do.	— — —		80
2.—* Ancient Well near St. Austells	— — —		35
2.—* Launceston Castle	— — —	Cornwall.	40
4.—* Entrance to the White Hart Inn,	— — —		
Launceston	— — —		
5.—* Cromlech	— — —		52
7.—* Font in St. Neot's Church	— — —		56
7.—* The Devil's Punch Bowl, St.	— — —		88
Agnes, Scilly Isles	— — —		
7.—* St. Neot's Well	— — —		84
1.—The Water Course at Penrith	— — —	Cumberland.	40
2.—* Penrith Castle	— — —		
5.—Monumental Stones, Penrith	— — —		
5.—Do. Plate II. Do.	— — —		42
2.—* Valle-Crusis Abbey	— — —	Denbighshire.	42
6.—Wrexham	— — —		
3.—Beauchief Abbey	— — —	Derbyshire.	177
2.—* Logan Stone	— — —		112
2.—* Okehampton Castle	— — —		82
4.—* Cop-Stone Stone	— — —		42
5.—Paignton Palace and Cross	— — —	Devonshire.	47
5.—Cross at Paignton	— — —		
5.—* Entrance to Bishops Teignton	— — —		
Church	— — —		16
1.—* Abbotsbury Abbey	— — —	Dorsetshire.	38
2.—* Cerne Abbey	— — —		
2.—* Corfe Castle	— — —		
2.—* Abbotsbury Abbey	— — —		38
6.—* Caerlaverock Castle	— — —	Dumfriesshire.	50
6.—* Bothwell Castle	— — —		
5.—Barnard Castle	— — —		102
5.—Monumental remains, Barnard	— — —	Durham.	17
Castle	— — —		

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
5.—Ancient Sculpture, Newgate-Street, Barnard Castle	—	Durham.
1.—* Part of the Sculptured Frieze in Roslin Chapel	—
1.—* Do. Do.	—
1.—* Do. Do.	—
1.—* Do. Do.	—
1.—* Angels' Heads over the West Entrance to Holy Rood Chapel	—	Edinburghshire.
2.—Roslin Castle	—
2.—Do.	—
2.—Do.	—
2.—Interior of Roslin Chapel	—
2.—Principal Pillar in Do.	—
2.—South door of do.	—
1.—Hedingham Castle	—
1.—Interior of the Audience Chamber of do.	—
1.—North Door, South Ockendon Church	—
1.—Canewdon Church	—
1.—* Ornamented Brick Work, Netteswell Church	—
2.—Eastbury House	—
3.—Coggeshall Abbey	—
3.—Interior of Do.	—
3.—Panfield Hall	—	Essex.
3.—Bocking Church	—
3.—* Part of Colchester Castle	—
4.—Raine Church	—
6.—Little Warley Hall	—
6.—East Houdon Church	—
7.—Ancient Font, Hieron Gate	—
7.—Weald Church	—
7.—Interior of Do.	—
7.—* Font in St. Stephen's Church, Newport, Cornwall	—
2.—* Basingwerk Abbey	—	Flintshire.

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
1.—Margan Abbey — — —	—	—	
1.—Cardiff Castle — — —	—	—	
1.—* Sculptured Stone in the Church- yard of Lantwit-Major — — —	—	—	
2.—* Ewenny Priory — — —	—	—	
3.—Part of Cardiff Castle — — —	—	—	
5.—Castle Coch — — —	—	—	
7.—Pont-y-prydd — — —	—	—	
		Glamorganshire.	
5.—Bridges at Upton — — —	—	—	
		Gloucestershire.	
1.—* West Gate, Winchester, — — —	—	—	
2.—Remains of the Hall, Bishop's Waltham Palace — — —	—	—	
2.—Interior of Bishop's Waltham Palace — — —	—	—	
2.—Chale Church, Isle of Wight — — —	—	—	
2.—West Cowes Church, Do. — — —	—	—	
2.—Freshwater, Do. — — —	—	—	
2.—Binstead Church, Do. — — —	—	—	
2.—Niton, Do. — — —	—	—	
2.—Niton Church, Do. — — —	—	—	
2.—Newchurch, Do. — — —	—	—	
2.—Wootton Church, Do. — — —	—	—	
3.—Newport Church, Isle of Wight — — —	—	—	
3.—Town Hall, Newport, Do. — — —	—	—	
3.—Yaverland Church, Do. — — —	—	—	
3.—Yarmouth Church, Do. — — —	—	—	
3.—Whitwell Church, Do. — — —	—	—	
4.—Wippingham Church — — —	—	—	
5.—Carisbrook Church, Isle of Wight — — —	—	—	
5.—Carisbrook, Do. — — —	—	—	
5.—Carisbrook Castle Do. — — —	—	—	
5.—Chapel in Do. Do. — — —	—	—	
5.—St. Lawrence, Undercliff, Do. — — —	—	—	
6.—Motteston Church, Isle of Wight — — —	—	—	
6.—Norris Castle, Do. — — —	—	—	
6.—Chapel of Portchester Castle — — —	—	—	
6.—Shanklin Church, Isle of Wight — — —	—	—	
6.—St. Boniface Church, Do. — — —	—	—	
7.—Ryde Church, Isle of Wight — — —	—	—	
		Hants.	

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
1.—Stone Font in Ware Church	—	15.
2.—Abbots Langley Church	—	57
2.—Font in Do.	— — —	137
3.—Broxbourn Church	—	25
3.—Tomb of Sir John and Lady Elizabeth Say, in Do.	— — —	44
3.—Font in Do.	— — —	49
3.—* Stone Font, Ayot St. Lawrence Church	— — —	15
4.—Braughing	— — —	23
4.—Monument of Augustus Stewarde, Esq. in Braughing Church	—	45
4.—The Old Church Eyot St. Lawrence	— — —	81
4.—Parts of the Monument of M. Bristowe, Esq. and his Wife, in the Tower of Do.	— — —	15
4.—The Tomb of Sir John Barre and his Lady, Do.	— — —	83
4.—O Piers Shonks' Tomb, Brent Pelham Church	— — —	41
5.—Castle Prison at St. Albans	—	49
7.—King's Langley Church	—	157
7.—Remains of Berkhamstead Castle	—	55
7.—Remains of an Ancient Palace, King's Langley	— — —	53
7.—Bugden	— — —	95
7.—Ancient Carvings, St. Neot's	—	38
7.—Florid Buttress, Part of the Shrine of St. Neot, St. Neot's	—	38
7.—The great Bridge, St. Neot's	—	30
7.—St. Neot's Church	— — —	31
7.—Interior of Do.	— — —	35
7.—Ancient Carvings, St. Neot's, Plate II.	— — —	30
7.—Sculptures on the tower of St. Neot's Church	— — —	33
7.—Sculptures on the Tower of St. Neot's Church, Plate II.	— — —	35
7.—Ornaments, St. Neot's Church	— — —	37
7.—St. Neot's and Eynesbury	—	41

Hertfordshire.

Huntingdonshire.

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
7.—Cawdor Castle	— —	Invernesshire.	69
1.—West Gate, Canterbury	— —	Kent.	9
1.—Canterbury Castle	— —		17
1.—Interior of Do.	— —		14
1.—Part of the Hospital at Harbledown	— —		23
1.—Interior of the Hospital Church at Do.	— —		25
1.—Font in Do.	— —		27
1.—North Porch, Beakesbourne Church	— —		39
1.—St. Martin's Church, Canterbury	— —		57
1.—Interior of Do.	— —		55
1.—Ancient Font in Do.	— —		54
1.—* Part of St. Andrew's Priory at Rochester	— —		30
1.—* Do. Do.	— —		72
1.—* Do. Do.	— —		64
1.—* Do. Do.	— —		74
1.—* Allington Castle	— —		58
2.—Part of Cobham Hall	— —	Kent.	37
2.—Entrance to Cobham College	— —		67
2.—Bridge Church	— —		65
2.—Basso Relievo in Do.	— —		60
2.—* Roman Tower	— —		5
3.—The Old Bridge at Deptford	— —		7
3.—St. Augustine Monastery, Canterbury, Plate I.	— —		3
3.—Do. Plate II.	— —		3
3.—* Monument in Chilham Church	— —		6
3.—* Part of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury	— —		93
4.—Lesness Abbey	— —		69
4.—A Tower near St. Peter's	— —		17
4.—Kingsgate	— —		6
4.—Cobham Hall	— —		5
4.—Do. College	— —		67
4.—* Nondescript Sculpture in Chalk Church	— —		

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
4.—* Rude Sculpture in Chalk Church	— —	78
4.—* Cowling Castle	— —	83
5.—* Scotney Castle	— —	88
5.—* Entrance to Knole, the residence of the Duke of Dorset	— —	89
5.—* Tunbridge Priory	— —	76
5.—* Bolebrook	— —	82
5.—* Combwell Priory	— —	92
5.—* Entrance to Bramble-Tye	— —	94
5.—* Ruins at Mayfield Place	— —	10
6.—Entrance to Patricksbourne Church, Plate I.	— —	67
6.—Do. Plate II.	— —	60
6.—Patricksbourne Church	— —	65
7.—Ancient Sculptures, Westbere Ch.	— —	42
7.—Allington Castle	— —	41
7.—Tunford Monastery	— —	67
4.—Bothwell Castle	— —	47
4.—Ditto, Plate 2.	— —	49
4.—Strathaven Castle	— —	43
1.—Remains of an Ancient Hall, Silk Willoughby	— —	96
1.—* Entrance to the White Friar's Monastery, Stamford	— —	90
2.—Hussey Tower	— —	83
3.—Remains of Woolsthorpe Church	— —	74
3.—Croyland Abbey, Plate I.	— —	77
3.—Interior of the Abbey Church, Plate II.	— —	81
3.—Freeston Church	— —	91
3.—* Remains at Croyland Abbey	— —	74
4.—* Font in Silk Willoughby Church	— —	83
6.—Boston	— —	1
6.—Tattersal Castle	— —	4
6.—South Entrance to Boston Church	— —	17
6.—The Town Hall, Boston	— —	13
6.—Market-Place, Boston	— —	3
6.—Boston Church	— —	5

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
7.—	Linlithgow Palace — —	Linlithgowshire. 87
3.—	Ancient Crypt, Leadenhall-Street, London — —	Middlesex. 75 70 82 24 34 5
4.—	* Ancient Font in Harding Church — —	
4.—	* Ornamented Font in Hayes Church — —	
5.—	Ivy Cottage, near Fulham — —	
5.—	* Sculpture at Stepney Church, — —	
7.—	Hampton Court — —	
1.—	Part of Caldecot Castle — —	Monmouthshire. 36 76 28 75 34
1.—	Square Tower of Do. — —	
2.—	* White Castle — —	
3.—	* Part of Ragland Castle — —	
4.—	Chepstow Castle — —	
4.—	Monmouth Castle — —	
4.—	A Window of the Priory at Monmouth — —	
4.—	St. Thomas's Church, Do. — —	
4.—	* Part of Tintern Abbey — —	
4.—	* Abergavenny Castle — —	
2.—	* Walsingham Chapel — —	Norfolk. 80 57 25 24
4.—	Remains of the great Hall, Bishop's Palace, Norwich — —	
4.—	Bishop's Palace, Do. — —	
4.—	The Bishop's Gate, Do. — —	
1.—	* Stone Font in Woodford Church — —	Northamptonshire. 22 22 87 100 73 10 82
1.—	* Interior of the Round Church, Northampton — —	
3.—	S. W. Door, Peterborough Cathedral — —	
3.—	N. W. Door, Do. — —	
3.—	Heaven's Gate, Do. — —	
3.—	Door of Peterborough Church — —	
3.—	* Ancient Door Way, Peterborough Cathedral — —	
3.—	* Door Way, Peterborough Cathedral — —	

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
4.—Eye Church — — —	— — —	Northamptonshire.	29
4.—* Longthorpe Church — — —	— — —		46
7.—Leaden Old Beel — — —	— — —		93
1.—Remains of the Lady's Chapel, near Bothall Castle — — —	— — —	Northumberland.	41
1.—Bothall Castle — — —	— — —		23
1.—Do. — — —	— — —		64
1.—Warkworth Castle — — —	— — —		143
3.—Roman Altar found at Alston Moor — — —	— — —		23
4.—Warkworth Hemitage — — —	— — —		27
5.—Seaton Lodge — — —	— — —		143
6.—Bishop Wearmouth Church — — —	— — —	Oxfordshire.	27
6.—* Saltwood Castle — — —	— — —		158
4.—Burford — — —	— — —	Oxfordshire.	79
4.—* Font at Rotherford Grays — — —	— — —		130
1.—Lanfey Court — — —	— — —	Pembrokeshire.	50
1.—Roach Castle — — —	— — —		146
2.—Carew Castle — — —	— — —		63
2.—* Llehaiden Castle — — —	— — —		14
2.—* Pembroke Castle — — —	— — —		80
2.—* St. Dogmael's Priory — — —	— — —		31
3.—Haverfordwest Castle — — —	— — —		33
3.—Do. Priory — — —	— — —	Perthshire.	35
4.—* Haverfordwest Priory — — —	— — —		21
1.—Castle Campbell — — —	— — —	Perthshire.	49
1.—Doune Castle, principal Entrance — — —	— — —		84
1.—Do. — — —	— — —		48
5.—* Castle Gloom — — —	— — —		14
5.—* Doon Castle — — —	— — —	Renfrewshire	87
6.—* Cathcart Castle — — —	— — —		72
6.—Remains of the Abbey Trescau	— — —	Scilly Isles.	54
1.—* The West Gate, Bridgenorth — — —	— — —	Shropshire.	72
2.—* Wenlock Priory — — —	— — —		54
4.—* Ludlow Castle — — —	— — —		

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
1.—* Farley Castle	— —	Somersetshire.	62
2.—Glastonbury Inn	— —		81
3.—St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells	— —		84
5.—Chapel at Hinton	— —		47
6.—Part of Glastonbury Abbey	— —		47
6.—Part of Glastonbury Abbey, Plate II.	— —		47
6.—Do. Do.	— —		57
6.—* Part of St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury	— —		57
7.—Bath	— —		
1.—North Door of Wissett Church	— —		
1.—Leiston Abbey	— —		
2.—Orford, Plate I.	— —		43
2.—Do. Plate II.	— —		47
2.—Orford Castle	— —		41
2.—Do.	— —		43
2.—Orford Church	— —		40
2.—Font in Do.	— —		57
2.—Orford Chapel	— —		53
2.—Ornamented Pillars and Capitals of Do.	— —		55
2.—* Leiston Abbey	— —	Suffolk.	41
2.—* Mettingham Castle	— —		
3.—Bungay Castle	— —		63
3.—Door Way to the Chapter Room, Mendham Priory	— —		63
5.—Remains of the Chapel of St. James' Hospital, Dunwich	— —		63
5.—Remains of the Grey Friar's Monastery, Dunwich.	— —		67
5.—Font, St. Peter's Church, Ipswich	— —		61
6.—Mettingham Castle	— —		73
7.—N. W. View of Covehithe Church	— —		73
7.—* Welnethan Chapel, near Bury	— —		80
1.—Remains of Winchester Palace, Southwark	— —	Surrey.	71
1.—Do. of the Hall of Do.	— —		

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
1.—*	The Window of Winchester Palace, Southwark —	34
2.—	St. Mary Overies Church —	1
2.—	Do. West End — — —	19
2.—	Virgin's Chapel in Do. —	21
2.—	Gower's Monument in Do. —	23
2.—	Effigy of a Knight Templar —	25
2.—	St. Margaret's Chapel, Do. —	27
2.—	Monumental Stone in Do. —	29
2.—	Part of the Priory, Do. —	
2.—*	Monumental Effigy in St. Mary Overies' Church —	Surrey. . . . 19
4.—	Bermondsey Abbey Gate —	33
4.—*	A Window of Bermondsey Abbey —	74
4.—*	Saxon Sculptures, Bermondsey Abbey — — —	84
5.—	Dorking — — —	72
5.—*	Window, now destroyed, of Bermondsey Abbey Buildings, —	30
6.—	Bishop Bonner's Palace, Lambeth —	95
7.—	Kingston Market Place —	15
1.—	Herstmonceaux Castle — —	43
2.—	Remains of Bramber Castle —	55
2.—	Langley Chapel — — —	5
2.—*	Bayham Abbey — — —	17
3.—	Bodiam Castle — — —	10
3.—	Brighton Church — — —	21
3.—	Font in Do. — — —	38
3.—	Battle Abbey — — —	36
3.—	Entrance Gate Way, Do. —	34
3.—	Battle Church — — —	31
3.—*	All Saints Church, Hastings —	Sussex. . . . 34
4.—	Mayfield Abbey — — —	31
4.—*	Winchelsea Gateway — — —	37
5.—	Hastings — — —	1
5.—	Hastings from the Priory —	3
5.—	Hastings Castle — — —	21
5.—	Part of the Castle, Hastings —	23
5.—	Strand Gate, Winchelsea —	25
5.—	Ancient Gateway, Do. —	25
5.—	Ruins of a Church at Bulverhythe —	25

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
5.—Fairlight Church	— —	Sussex.	17
5.—New Gate Winchelsea	— —		26
5.—Ipres Tower, Rye	— —		27
5.—Remains of an Oratory at Crowhurst	— —		33
5.—Pevensey Castle, Plate I.	— —		30
5.—Do. Plate II.	— —		41
5.—All Saints' Church, Hastings	— —		7
5.—St. Clement's Church, Do.	— —		5
5.—Winchelsea Church, Do.	— —		68
5.—Camber Castle, Winchelsea	— —		28
5.—Land Gate, Winchelsea	— —		18
5.—* Ore Church	— —		35
5.—* William the Conqueror's Seat, near Hastings	— —		33
5.—* Tomb of a Knight Templar, Winchelsea Church	— —		33
5.—* Font in Battle Church	— —	Warwickshire.	42
5.—* All Saints' Church, Hastings	— —		46
5.—* Playdon Church	— —		50
5.—* The Old Roar, near Hastings	— —		40
1.—*Remains of Kenilworth Priory	— —		8
2.—* Maxtoke Priory	— —		82
3.—Litchfield Willow	— —		23
3.—West Door of Kenilworth Church	— —		41
4.—* Remains of a Stone Cross at Stratford-upon-Avon	— —		72
6.—Spong Gate, Coventry	— —		24
7.—Brougham Castle	— —	Westmoreland.	15
7.—Do. Plate II.	— —		17
7.—Interior of Do.	— —		19
7.—Shap Monastery	— —		11
5.—* Tomb of William De Clifford, Salisbury Cathedral	— —	Wiltshire.	19
7.—Malmsbury Abbey	— —		21
7.—Part of Do.	— —		23
7.—Ornamented Door Way, Do.	— —		26
7.—Cricklade Cross	— —		33

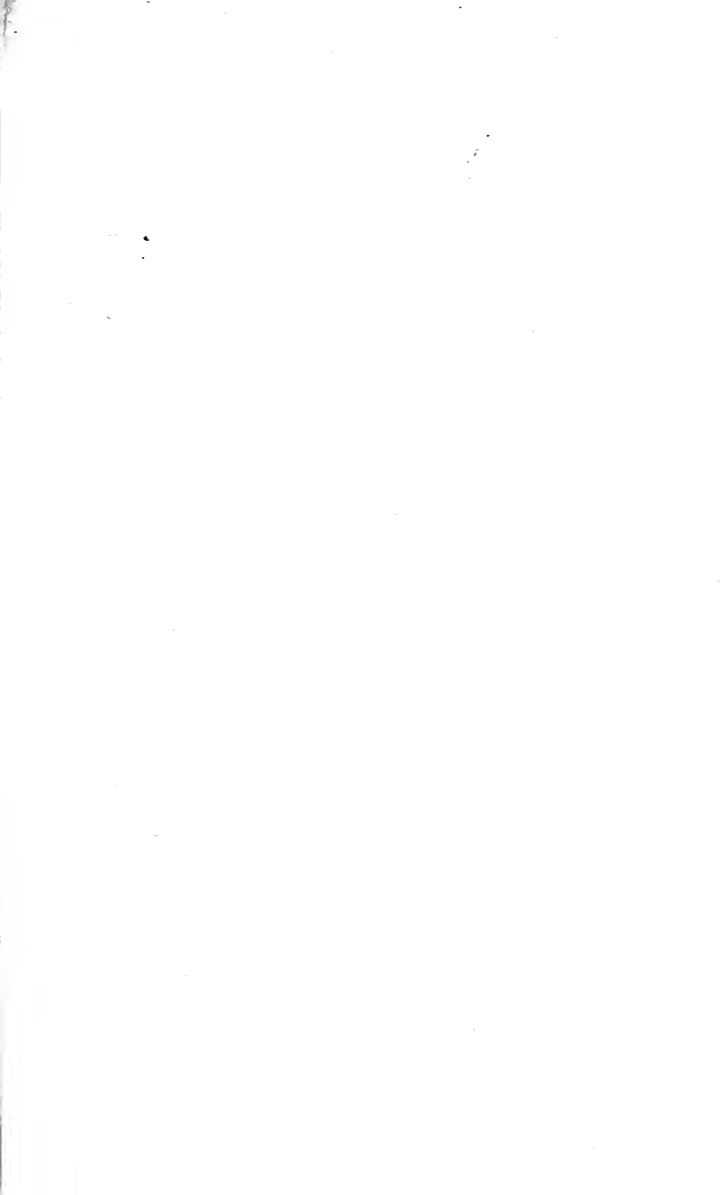
GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	
3.—Powick Bridge	—	—	} Worcestershire. 29/32
5.—* Ancient Gateway, Tewkesbury	—	—	
1.—Roman Antiquities at Aldborough	—	—	5
1.—Do.	—	—	4
1.—Goodmanham Church	—	—	31
1.—West End of Do.	—	—	32
1.—Interior of Do.	—	—	33
1. Do.	—	—	34
1.—South Entrance to Do.	—	—	35
1.—Newbald Church	—	—	36
1.—Interior of Do.	—	—	37
1.—South Entrance to Do.	—	—	38
1.—Statue of St. Nicholas over the South Entrance	—	—	39
1.—* Ouse Bridge, York	—	—	40
1.—* Ancient Font in Newbald Church	—	—	41
2.—Ayton Abbey	—	—	42
2.—* Conisburgh Castle	—	—	70
2.—* Rieval Abbey	—	—	84
2.—* St. Agatha's Abbey	—	—	85
3.—Malton Church	—	—	86
3.—West Door of Do.	—	—	} Yorkshire. 87
3.—Part of Selby Church	—	—	
3.—* Byland Abbey	—	—	88
3.—* Middleham Castle	—	—	89
3.—* Tower in the Walls at York	—	—	90
3.—* Part of the Screen of St. Wil- liam's Chapel, York	—	—	92
3.—* Remains near Clifford's Tower, York	—	—	28
3.—* Fisher Gate Postern, York	—	—	30
3.—* Entrance to Clifford's Tower, York	—	—	66
3.—* Entrance to St. William's Cha- pel, York	—	—	67
3.—* North-street Postern, York	—	—	8
3.—* St. Mary's Tower, York	—	—	91
3.—* Entrance to the George Inn, York	—	—	92
4.—* The Gateway to St. William's College, York.	—	—	

GENERAL INDEX.

<i>Vol.</i>	<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
4.—* Kirkstall Abbey — —		57
4.—* Ancient Font in Salvin Church — —		76
5.—* Gateway at York — —		57.
6.—Interior of the Crypt, Fountain's Abbey — —		63
6.—South Entrance to Swinton Chapel — —		55-
6.—Ripon Minster — —		83
6.—Wykeham Abbey Church — —		86
6.—Fountain's Abbey — —		61
6.—St. William's Chapel, York — —		12
6.—The Church of St. Crux, Do. — —		11-
6.—Antient Buildings, Water-Lane, Do. — —		12
6.—Entrance to Trinity Priory, Do. — —		12
6.—Laythorp Postern, York — —	} Yorkshire.	13
6.—Entrance to St. Mary's Abbey — —		11-
6.—Part of Do. Do. — —		12
6.—Part of the Castle, Do. — —		11-
6.—Tomb of Archbishop Savage, York Cathedral — —		11-
6.—Ancient Sculpture, Do. — —		11-
6.—Walmgate Bar, York — —		11-
6.—York — — — —		11
6.—Do. Cathedral — —		12
6.—Clifford's Tower, York — —		12
6.—Mickle Gate Bar, Do. — —		12
6.—Castle Gate Postern, Do. — —		11-
6.—St. Mary's Abbey, Do. — —		11-
7.—Devil's Arrows, near Borough-bridge — —		9

THE END.



55-56 52-2

Special 85-B
6152-2
v.7

